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# Boston Recorder.

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Boston Anniversaries. MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. act of the Twenty-third Annual Report.

The Directors of the American Education secrety, in presenting their Twenty-third American Report, are more deeply than ever im-cessed with the magnitude and importance of eased with the gare engaged,—a cause ich is most intimately connected with the glest interests of man in the present life, and in his destiny in eternity. Having been per-tuel to direct the varied operations of the nation through another year, they come, of their high responsibility, to render an ant of their stewardship to the Society and e Great Head of the church.

While reviewing the year that is just passed in onler to prepare a detailed report of their pro-ceelings, they have been naturally led to take a of the Society from its commencement to contemplate its rise, progress and results, to contemplate its rise, progress and results, to doing this, they have been much affected at a view of what, with the blessing of God, has complished; have exclaimed in the hess of their sours, lped us;" have first quickened in duty, and ken courage in the pursuits of the object nich they have endeavored to promote.

ort gives an account of the origin azation of the Society;—speaks of and character, the manner of conand organization of the Society;—speaks of its object and character, the manner of con-ducing its operations by Branches and Auxiliing its operations by braining and Assange, by Agents and publications;—gives an aunt of Anniversaries and the Quarterly sings of the Directors;—states particularly manner and ways in which appropriations

the importance of Pastoral supervision, as a means of sanctification to the beneficiaries. Number of young men assisted.—The whole number of individuals who have received the patronage of the Society, is 3,153. An exact statement in regard to all these individuals is impossible; an approximation to the facts respecting them may be found in the following

number of beneficiaries assisted the past year is 931; of these, 160 were new applicants. The number assisted during the first vents, is 618, average number in a year, five years, is 615, average number in a year, 124; the second five years, 1,039, average number, 203; the third five years, 1,938, average number, 393; the fourth five years, 4,472, average number, 894; the last three years, 3,247, average number, 1,032. The average number assisted the last three years, is about the five years, as a large as it was the first five. one times as large as it was the first five May it not be hoped that the number crease in a far greater ratio in time to

Receipts and Expenditures .- The receipt by Pressure for the year, amount to 855, 5.

Of this sum, only \$12,668 have been red from the Treasurers of the Central ican, and Western Education Societies, we Western Reserve, Illinois and Michicanches. Besides this sum, \$16,174,57 econ received into the Treasury of the d American Education Society, which ot reckoned in the receipts of the Parent ciety, but which have been expended in li-lating a debt which had been long accum-ting against that Society, and which had nuch embarrassed its operations. Great end ation is due to their Secretary for his erprise and efforts in making these colleccity of New York and vicinity, for their readhis relieved that Society from pecuniary em-barrassment, and freed the Parent Society much anxiety. Add this to the receipts to Treasury, which may with propriety be in this Report, though not in that of the

the last year, and increased altogether by drafts upon it by the Branches, and quite recently by the remittance to the Western Reserve Branch of a thousand dollars to pay apappropriations to beneficiaries of the irty, throughout the whole country are paid, provision for their payment is in the Lands the Agents of the Treasurers. This could at any time have been said for many years hast. All the pecuniary liabilities are now in the debt of the Parent Society. Though this leht is large, the Directors entertain the hope it will ultimately be met, and the Society this subject, and most earnestly call upon all the friends of the Institution to render it their sympathies, and prayers, and their greatly introduced contributions.

dmount of Earnings .- Owing to a delinnev on the part of the officers of some of Branches, a full account of the enraings and be given. The amount for manual la-r and school keeping which has been return-. is 833,177

discount Refunded.—There have been re-inded by beneficiaries the last year, \$4,426 below the furnishing the means for the education

of 13 individuals to preach the gospel of salva-tion. The several sums refunded up to this time, amount to \$34,982.

Results.—Some years since the Directors abbressed a Circular to those individuals as-sisted by the Society who had entered the min-istry, and in answer to the questions propoundsided by the Society who had entered the mistry, and in answer to the questions propounded them, they received a most interesting account of their labors, and in some respects the results of their labors. From these communications, it appears that the amount of labor they had performed, and the good they had angle of the same, and induced him to offer a comprished, is not only great, but far greater than would have been imagined. Assuming their statements as a general basis of calculation, varying only in one or two particulars as reason obviously dictates, the following statistics will show what have been the labors

ters nided by the Society.

They have taught schools and academies, in all, 2,814 years.

They have instructed 376,110 children and

They have been instrumental of 2,562 revivals of religion, and of the hopeful conversion of about 210,000 persons.

There are now instructed in Subbath schools

and Bible classes in their parishes, 207,200 in-

dividuals.

They preach statedly to about 420,000 persons. In their parishes, are contributed annually for various benevolent purposes, \$230,000.

Number of young men whom they have been the means of inducing to study for the ministry. 1,054 try, 1,054. Such are some of the direct results of the

operations of this Society, while the indirect and collateral are nearly as great. These con-siderations magnify this cause beyond all com-

putation.

Conclusion.—The success of the Society in carrying out its plans has surpassed the highest expectations of its founders. Though formed on broad and liberal principles, and in some respects under favorable auspices, yet they could not have anticipated such results. In view of what has been accomplished, the Directors would unite in devout ascriptions of

" Now, therefore, our God, we thank and praise thy glorious name. But who are we, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come of thee. O Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel, our fathers, keep this forever in the imagination of the thoughts of the heart of thy people, and

prepare their heart unto thee."

From the success of the past, the Directors are encouraged to look forward with hope to the future. The cause has been blessed of God, and they trust his smiles will continue to attend it. As its advancement is inseparable from the promotion of the interests of the church, the welfare of the universe, and the divine glory, it must be dear to the heart of Infinite Love.

the Giver of every good gift, and ascribe praise to his holy name for his blessings on the efforts of this Society, and gratefully acknowledge the active and generous patronage it has received from its friends, the Board feel urged by the most solemn and affecting considerations, to press forward in this enterprise of benevolence

with increased vigor.
The justice of Sinai, the mercy of Zion, and the command of God to "preach the gospel to every creature," constrain them to adopt as their motto,—Energetic Perseverance. Then let every Christian be persuaded to strive un-ceasingly in this work of benevolence, for the subjection of the whole world, until it is prostrate at the feet of Immanuel, and the herald of the millennium shall announce, 'The king-doms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever."

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. Address of WILLIAM LADD, Esq. The President left the chair to be occupied by the

Hon. Sidney Willard, while he offered the following Resolved. That the late excitement in Maine, and the United States generally, on the subject of our northeastern boundary, indicates the existence of a war spirit, and a party spirit, which ought to be re-sisted by all the friends of pence, of our country and

in conformity to the etiquette used on such oc-casions, because, being a Maine man, I am perhaps better acquainted with this important

subject than any other man on this platform.

I am not going to insist on the clearness of the claims of Maine, to the whole of the disputed territory by the treaty of 1783, for that is sufficiently manifest to every one who has taken any pains to examine the subject; but I the northwest angle of the United States, were

date in this Report, though not in that of the Treasurer, and the amount of the receipts will then be, \$71,250 07, making a greater sum than has been received by the Society in any year except one, and in that year there were \$27,000 received by legacies.

The expenditures of the Society during the year, have been \$55,735, exceeding the receipts by \$1,659 51. This last sum, added to \$17,848 73, the debt of the last year, and it makes \$18,508 24. But as \$7,000 of the receipts, being a legacy for the permanent fund, must be placed to that account and not used for current expenses, the debt of the Society at the present time, is \$25,508 24, while the permanent fund is increased \$7,000. Though the last year, and increased altogether by

But before this convention was presented to the Senate, we had concluded a treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana. Now the fifth article of Mr. King's convention and the treasuries of all the societies conteted with it into account, is less embarrassed more than \$10,000 them. or the Woods to a branch of the river Mississippi, and along the course of that river. But as the country had never been explored, and it was doubtful whether any branch of the Mississippi extended so far north as the Lake of the Woods, it was stipulated that, if that should prove to be the case, then the boundary should be "the shortest line which can be drawn between the northwest point of the Lake of the tween the northwest point of the Lake of the Woods, and the nearest course of the Missis-sippi." Now, this stipulation might possibly transfer a portion of our purchase to England but subsequent discoveries have shown that i would not. On the 17th of October, in the would not. On the 17th of October, in the same year, (1803.) Mr. Jefferson, in his annual message to Congress, says; "A further knowledge of the ground in the northeastern and northwestern angles of the United States has evinced, that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and were too imperfectly and ours in these parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution;" and and ours in these parts, were too imperiently described to be susceptible of execution;" and then he proceeded to mention the recent convention. If so great a mistake could be made by our own chief magistrate as to confound the difficulties of the northwestern angle with the northeastern, where there were hardly any, what are we to think of the correctness of the the start of the King of the Negeriands? judgment of the King of the Netherlands: Especially since the British commissioners were able, when arguing the case before him. to throw such a mist, started by this concession of Mr. Jefferson, as to make him transfer the doubt which had hung over the northwest angle of the United States to the northeastern

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1839. and the results of the labors of the 1,400 minis- | generally do, offered a compromise; but though he gave England only about one third of the land in debate, he gave us nearly or quite an equivalent. He recommended, that the line dividing New York and Vermont from Lower Canada, should be re-surveyed, and so run as to include Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain with the fort the recommendation include Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain with the fort the recommendation. to include Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain with the fort thereon, and its kilometrical radius [rayon kilometrique.] This fort had been built by the Americans during our last war at a cost of \$300,000 or more; but, on a survey after the war, it was found to be three quarters of a mile beyond our line in the British territories, and hence called "Fort Blunder." If forts are worth anything, and if this one should now be lost by rejecting the award, it should hereafter be called Fort Double Blunder. Our sanient and particite rulers in

der. Our sapient and patriotic rulers in Maine rejected this award or advice; hence all our difficulty. Gen. Jackson, in order to induce Maine to accept the award, caused a convention to be entered into between Messrs. Preble, Emery and Williams, commissioners of Maine on the one side, and the heads of de-Massachusetts were to receive a million of acres in Michigan, as an equivalent for Rouse's Point, &c. and to get rid of the difficulty. This Maine also rejected, without consulting Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

Now, Sir, I maintain, that though all the land in dispute was clearly ours, we ought to have accepted the award, or advice, of the King of the Netherlands, for the following reasons: 1. Because the land in Michigan was worth more than all the land to be relinquished to more than all the land to be relinquished to the British, it having since been sold for about four millions of dollars, and no one in his senses would pay one million for the land to be relinquished.

2. We should have had, long ago, undis-

puted possession of two thirds of the disputed territory, and should have saved all the timber stolen, which the advocates of a war for our rights say, has amounted to a million of dol-

rights say, has amounted to a million of dol-lars a year; an exaggeration not very extraor-dinary, when men want to blow up a war.

3. We should have saved all the expense of money and morals wasted in the conflict.

4. We should have kept in good temper with our neighbors; for we are now like two quarrelsome neighbors, say A and B. A owns the land between B's house and barn, and will not let him go across it to fodder his cattle, but compels him to go round his lot. B owns the land between A's house and the water, and will not let him water his horse without going round, which A cannot do at all. A says, "Pli not sell you a road, if your cattle starve."
Well then, says B, "Pil not let your horse drink of my water, if he choaks." What a couple of fools! at least, the one who begins Sic, there

the quarrel,
Sir, there is one circumstance wonderfully
overlooked by our countrymen in the whole of
this affair. Let any one look at the map, and
he will see that unless Great Britain allows us
to use their water, not a log, in all the disputed territory, can come to a market without cost ing ten times as much as it is worth to haul it; and the timber might as well be in the moon, for any benefit it can be to Maine and Massachusetts, without the good will of England. But had we kept her good natured, every log might have floated down the St. Johns, and been shipped to Great Britain and her colonies a right layed timber, and no body hear the as right loval timber, and no body been the wiser or the worse for it. As it is, in we do tain the whole disputed territory, we lose, at least ten millions of dollars in the difference of the value of the timber, beside the four mil-lions of dollars in Michigan lands, and the loss not only of timber said to be stolen, but of timber, and character, morals and money already

common sense, was not this award, so bene-ficial to us, accepted with joy and gratitude? I answer, for these reasons:— 1. Party spirit.—We have, Sir, a floating

opulation in Maine, who have little to lose of gain, and who are ready to take advantage of my political change, to get an office. This population, I ask your leave to denominate the drift-wood of society. Though of little value in themselves, they are, in the even state of parties in Maine, enough to give preponder-ance to the political scale into which they are cast. The convention, with "the powers that be" in Washington, was made by the same party in Maine. The outs took occasion to make the political pot boil. "Oh, these fellows are for selling our country for which our fa-thers shed their precious blood, and our dear fellow citizens of Madawaska—selling them to a British despot! Enslaving our dear countrymen for base money!!" Our countrymen, Sir! Why they are chiefly French Canadians, not one in twenty of whom can write his name, with a few Americans "who left their country's good." Sell them? Yes Sir, I would sell them, like the poor of the parish, to the lowest bidder; we have enough of such citizens without them. By these arts, the party out of power began to haul over the driff-wood "pretty considerably fast," as we say in Maine, and were likely to gain "a glorious victory,"—at the polls. "Party before country," is the watchword of partisans; and the same party who made the convention, bethe same party who made the convention, began to declaim against it; and from that time to this, the Maine boundary question has been made a political hobby for partisans to ride into power on, and he who could brawl the loudest of his patriotism and his valor, has been most popular. And the excitement has extended from Maine to Washington; and the oundary question resembles a dead whale on thrashers, below; and cormorants, and fish-hawks, and gulls, above; each flying off with his little recking mouthful of popularity; and some of the biggest of them so gorged themselves, that they were fain to throw it up again.

2. The second cause of the "flare up" in

Maine has been the love of plunder. Maine folks have seen about twenty millions of dollars expended in Florida by the United States among 20,000 white inhabitants. There States among 20,000 white inhabitants. There are many who would run the ship on shore that they may plunder the wreck. A part of the plunder must go to Maine, \$900,000 was soon expended; and we have hardly yet got our hand in—nothing to Florida, where the corn for the horses has cost a cent a kernel. The peculation of army contractors is proverbial all over the world, and not unfrequently the buildover the world, and not unfrequently the build-ings containing the stores are burnt, to balance

love of military glory. Our feather-bed hedresses, their cock's-feather, and horse-tails, until they hardly attracted the attention of the little boys and girls. Something must be done to give an eclat to the militia. Hence so many were willing to shed the last drop of blood to protect our mill logs, who, as Jack Downing says, are very careful of the first drop. A high officer in the militia told me, that he companied these beroes nine miles from Port-land, and he never saw a set of fellows so full of rum and patriotism. The March winds, of rum and patriotism. The however, cooled their courage:

The duke of York with four score thousand men,

So these heroes got safe back, without shedding the "first drop of blood."

Sir, from these events, we should learn two ding the "first drop of blood."

Sir, from these events, we should learn two things: first, to guard against party spirit, the love of plunder, and the love of military glory, as the chief causes of war; and secondly, we should be brought to see that, if nations wish to avoid war, they must devise something better than forts and military preparations, or even individual arbitration. I have the opinion of an ex-governor of Maine, who heard a lecture on a Congress of nations, pronounced before the Legislature of that State, that had such a Congress and court of nations been in such a Congress and court of nations been in existence, the northeastern boundary would have been settled, to our entire satisfaction, twenty years ago. Individual arbitration i infinitely better than war, but altogether infe infinitely better than war, but altogether infe-rior to a court of nations, composed of the most able jurists of Christendom, who have been promoted for their legal talents and in-tegrity from a justice's court, through all the grades of jurisprudence, until they have been exalted to the highest judicial stations in their own country, and thence transferred to the high court of nations, and who by their talents and experience can unravel the most knotry case with perfect user. Six you cannot believe and experience can unravel the most knotty case with perfect ease. Sir, you cannot bribe such men. They will not "sell the mighty meed of their large honors for so much trash as may be grasped thus." Their ruling passion has long been a love of distinction as great judicial characters, and they know that their scattence will be rejudged by all the world, and by all posterity. But a private individual, or a king who, for aught we know, may be a wise man or a fool, and who has other business and other motives, like king William, who had at this very time a dispute William, who had at this very time a disp William, who had at this very time a dispute between himself and Belgium to be settled by France and England, may be suspected of wishing to avoid offence to England, and to please both parties. Yet he has awarded us what would have turned out more than an equivalent, and his award was infinitely better than the chance game of war and should have been

the chance-game of war, and should have been But, Sir, how are we to obtain a Congress of Nations? Do the church expect the world to go ahead of them? They will expect it in vain. The church must prepare the world for this great measure, by preaching up the sin of war, and its soul-destroying conse-quences. The church, Sir, must go ahead in tary associations unconnected with the church. Let the church take up the cause of peace Let teery church be a peace society, with one central board of operations, like the foreign missionary society. The Prince of Peace expects it of his church, which he has redeemed with his own blood. "Ye are the salt of the earth." "Ye are the light of the world."
"Let your light shine." "The law shall go earth," "Ye are the light of the word,"
"Let your light shine," "The law shall go
forth out of Zion, and the word of the Lord
from Jerusalem; and he shall judge many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and
they shall heat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not left up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more; but they shall sit every one under his vine, and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid; for the

Sir, the brother who preceded me, spoke of medical which is natury date to see a upon, for I can seldom speak of it without weeping. It was the dying words of my dear friend, the sainted Payson. "Try," said he, "in this holy cause. Try every day. Notwith-tanding the weakness of the instrument, God will grant success." Sir, in obedience to the voice from the grave—I should say from heaven, have come here to try to-day; and I will try, God helping me, while I have a breath or a cent to expend, assisted or unassisted.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.] II. PENITENTIARIES. Maine State Prison —The Governor says nothing on the subject in his message, which is to be regretted, as such a notice is one of the most effectual means of keeping prisons in right order. The new building will be 140 feet long, 44 feet wide and 25 1-2 feet high. The cells to be arranged on 25 1-2 feet high. The cells to be arranged on the Auburn plan, each 8 feet long, 7 1-2 high, and 3 1-2 wide. This improvement is of great importance to the welfare of the institution.

State Prison in New Hampshire.—Number of prisoners in 1838,

Average number for 10 years,

73.

Consideration of the state of the st

mmitments in 1838, 30. 17. Average do. in 10 years, 17. Number of colored persons 2; females none;

State Prison in Vermont.—Number of prisoners, 95; number last year, 92; average number for 25 years, 100; showing a diminution from the average number, which exists also in regard to the number of yearly commitments, and of recommitments. Deaths in 1838, 1; in 1837, 2; escapes, 2, but both retaken. Pardoned, 9; colored, 5; females, 2; insane, none. Some who exhibited symptoms of insanity, from hereditary predisposition, have been cured. Punishments never resorted to except in cases absolute necessity, which seldom occur. Solitary confinement at night, and silent labor by day, under constant supervision. Moral and ligious instruction made a prominent object.

Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison. - The

Governor states the condition of this prison to be entirely satisfactory. Number of prisoners in 1839, 302

mitments from past years. From inquiries into the causes of this fact made by the Chaphin; it appears that inlemperance is the chief. For 22 persons out of the 25 were addicted in some degree to the use of intoxicating liquors; twenty were habitual drinkers, and sixteen extwenty were habitual drinkers, and sixteen expressly attribute their recommitment to intoxication. Deaths in 1838, 6; in 1837, 5; average number for ten years, 5; average number of prisoners, 296; escapes, none; females, none; colored persons, 26; insane, 2. Only two have become insane in ten years. The plan of giving a new suit of clothes for the Sabbath

has an excellent effect.

Wethersfield State Prison. - This institution more than supports itself, having afforded above the expense of its erection and support, a clear income of \$13,806,75.

" 1838, 191
Average for five years, 198
Deaths, 9; last year, 4; average for ten
years, 3; an increase probably owing to the
prevalence of typhus fever. The Directors
recommend that the convicts should be transported from the county to the State Prison, as
is done in Margachusetts, by sending a man from the State Prison after them, instead of having it done by the sheriffs as heretofore.

Auburn State Prison.—Number of prisoners,

January, 1838, At the close of the previous year,

Showing a diminution, which, however, is owing to the fact that 76 convicts were sent this prison to that of Sing-Sing.

Average for ten years, Recommitments in 1839,

Recommitments in 1838,

last year,

19

Average for ten years,

Whole number in 21 years 201, or 1 to 12 1-2
of the discharged. The average hill of mortality is about two per cent. The keeper of
this prison has abolished the Sabbath School,
withno other apology, than that it requires more
to sustain one than to do without it, keepers to sustain one than to do without it, and thus a little expense may be saved. In his view, the lash is a more effectual restraint an any system of moral instruction. Sing Sing State Prison, N. Y.

Prisoners in 1838,

ommitments in 1839, " 1837, Average for five years previous, 287
Thirty-three prisoners died the last year at Sing Sing; an unusually large number, even for this prison, and a proportion twice as great as that in the reformed prisons on the Auburn plan. The causes of this mortality should be print. The causes of this mortality should be investigated, especially as there is great reason to believe that severity of punishment and deficiency of proper food may have had something to do with it. The Secretary of this Society visited the prison last autumn, and saw enough of brutality in punishment, and of neglect in preparing food, to prevent any surprise at such an unusual mortality among the prisoners. The an unusual mortality among the prisoners. The Report of a Committee of the Legislature on these points, made from a thorough examina-tion of witnesses on both sides, also discloses

enormous abuses.

New Penitentiary in New Jersey.—No Re port yet received.

New Penilentiary in Philadelphia.—Number of prisoners, Jan. 1, 1839, 417

1838, 387

173

Commitments in 1838,

1837, From other statistics furnished by the Re-port, it appears that the proportion of recom-nitments to the whole number discharged, is as to 8 64-100, while in the Auburn prison it is 1 to 12 1-2; and that the bill of mortality last year is three times as great as in prisons on the Au-burn plan. The effects of solitary confinement burn plan. The effects of solitary confinement on the mind, estimated by the cases of insanity which occur, are most deleterious. The cases of mania, dementia, &c., in 1838, were 18; in 1837, 14. In regard to the number, and to the productiveness of labor, this prison also sustains a very disadvantageous comparison with those on the Auburn plan. The State Treasurer charges \$34,000 and upwards as read for the Factor Penistration and the state of t paid for the Eastern Penitentiary last year. Nor does the system of solitary confinement render misdemeanors impracticable, and there-fore punishment unnecessary; since there have been very severe and unusual punishments in-flicted in this prison. On this point see the statements of Mr. McElwee, a member of the Legislature, and of an investigating committee, in his book on the subject. In de-scribing the iron gag used in the Penitentiary, and its effects, he says, "The Spanish Inqui-sition cannot exhibit a more fearful mode of torture." The use of this instrument was

effects.
New Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, Penn.-Num New Penitentiary at 7 11838, ber of prisoners in Dec., 1838, 1837,

Every county in this Penitentiary district, has been the past year relieved from all charges for their (the convicts) support." This would seem to convey the impression that the Penitentiary supported itself; yet we

New Penitentiary in Baltimore. - Number

of prisoners in 1838, 1837, Commitments in 1838,

Average in four years, It is about two years since the buildings of this institution have been altered with a view to adopt them to the Auburn system of disci-To the successful results of this system, the Directors bear the fullest testime They regard it as "tending to produce order, regularity, silence, obedience and diligence, combined with moral and religious improvement, and the preservation of the health of the

convict."

New Penitentiary in Washington, D. C.

Number of prisoners in 1838,

1837. For the last five years there has been a gradinsane, 1.

State Prison in Vermont.—Number of prisual increase in the number of commitments,

of the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks.

New Penitentiary in Tennessee.—Reports from this valuable institution are received but once in two years. It is to be hoped the plan of making annual reports will soon be adopted.

Penitentiary in Kentucky.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of commitments the past year. Number of recommitments not stated. As to moral and religious instruction, each prisoner is furnished with a Bible and hymn book in his cell, there are two services on the Sabbath, and also Bible Classes, prayer meetings, and access is given to a library, composed of historical and religious publications.

New Penilentiary in Ohio.—The statistical rables show some increase in the number of prisoners and of commitments, but perhaps not more than was to be expected from the increase of population. There has been a great amount of sickness in the institution the past amount of sickness in the institution the past year, owing probably to the uncommon heat and dryness of the summer months, succeeding a very wet spring. The Directors say that their conviction of the importance of moral and religious instruction has induced them to appoint Rev. Charles Fitch to the office of communicating such instruction. ommunicating such instruction.

New Penitentiary in Michigan.—This build-

ing is in progress, thirty-four cells being in readiness for the reception of convicts. When finished it will contain eight hundred cells, and will cost about \$400,000

will cost about \$400,000.

New Penilentiary at Baton Rouge, La.—
The number of commitments the last year is
94, whereas the preceding year it was but 44.
The causes of this increase are not known, unless they are to be found in the late commercial distresses, which were undoubtedly fruitful sources of crime among the lower classes. In regard to religious instruction the convicts are furnished with Bibles, but the institution does not enjoy the services of a regustitution does not enjoy the services of a regular Chaplain, and divine worship is seldom performed on the Sabluth. There was an attempted revolt in the prison during the last

New Penitentiary in Kingston, U. Canada. 705 Average number of prisoners in 1838, 153 641 1837, 105

Whole No. 1222.

This building is now in progress. There is resident Chaplain and preaching. The a resident Chaplain and preaching. The school has been discontinued, for reasons not

assigned.

From this view of American Penitentiaries, From this view of American Penitentiaries, it appears that the system adopted is reformatory, secure, healthful, economical, and not injurious to the mind. The proportion of females is very small, and that of colored persons very large. Moral and religious instruction is essential to the system. Severe and unusual punishments are abuses of it. These remarks, so far as they relate to reformation, are less applicable to the Pennsylvania than to remarks, so lar as they relate to retormation, are less applicable to the Pennsylvania than to the Auburn system, and as relates to economy, and health of body and mind, do not apply to it at all. [To be Continued.]

Address of Rev. Mr. Cuntin, at the late Annual Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society.

Meeting of the Prison Discipline Society.

The subject involved in this resolution, is one of great importance, and, as such, should be approached with caution. The state of the public mind, also, at the present day, in regard to the subject of punishment, in our public prisons, is such, that I feel a degree of reluctance in coming before the public with an opinion of my own. Still, as you have solicited an expression of my views on this subject, I will, as briefly as may be, give them. I regret that in doing this, I must differ from some whose opinions, perhaps, are far more worthy whose opinions, perhaps, are far more worthy of respect and consideration than my own. After all, I am bound to speak frankly, and

After all, I am bound to speak frankly, and this, I am aware, you will expect.

During the whole period of my connection with State Prisons, a term of more than thirteen years, this subject has occupied much of my attention, and has caused no small degree of attention, and has caused no small degree or solicitude. This has arisen from the fact, that much, very much, so far as favorable results are concerned, both in regard to the Institu-tions themselves and those who become their inmates, depends on the kind of restraints and numates, depends on the kind of restraints and punishments which are adopted, and the man-ner of their administration by those in authori-ty. To go, minutely, into the subject, and treat of it in all its bearings; its connection with the public welfare; the proper regulation and management of the Institutions themselves, and the best moral training of the services. and management of the Institutions themselves, and the best moral training of those subjected to their discipline, would require a volume. I shall be as brief as may be.

That in a public Penitentiary, there must be

a code of laws or rules, for the regulation of the conduct of its immates, admits not of a doubt. That these laws or rules should be strict and definite, is equally obvious. It is salvo most manifest, that all parts of this code of laws should be reasonable, suited to the circumstances, the nature and the wants of the Institution, as a whole, and of those who are to be subjected to their operation.

Every thing of unnecessary severity or re-straint, of wanton cruelty and barbarity, should be scrupulously avoided in the framing of these laws and regulations. They should be such, laws and regulations. They should be that the reason and conscience of the prisoner, when he is made acquainted with them, should be on their side; so that if violated, he shall feel he has done wrong, and deserves to be punished for such violation. In fine, they should be such, taking man as he is, and in the circumstances of his position, as reason, ex-perience, and the principles of sound morality and religion shall point out, as the best adapted, all things considered, to produce the happiest results on the minds and hearts of those whose conduct is to be regulated by them. conduct is to be regulated by them.

Care having been taken to secure n whole-some and good system of rules and regulations, the next step is, to provide for carrying them into full and successful operation. Obedience must be secured, at all hazards, and this must be prompt, and, as far as possible, should be made cheerful. To secure such a result, even with the best rules and regulations, almost everything will depend on the character, temper and moral qualifications of those who are per and moral qualifications of those who are entrusted with their administration. If offi-cers, possessing the requisite qualifications, are secured, a second very important point is gained. But still, with good laws and good officers, obedience will not prevail in all cases. There will be violations of law and order, and these must be promptly met with censure, and not unfrequently, with exemplary punishment

not unfrequently, with exemplary punishment. The question, then, maturally arises, what system of punishment, in such circumstances, promises to secure the best results. And here I would remark, in general terms, that the penalties inflicted on offenders, should, as nearly as possible, be graduated by the nature and circumstances of the offence committed; and whatever kind of punishment shall be judged proper, it should be marked by all the humanity and lenity of which the case will admit, and the great end of punishment be secured. Every thing like wanton and unnecessary cru-Every thing like wanton and unnecessary cruety or severity, just so far as they are exhibited, tend directly, to defeat the very end of punishment. The demeanor and language of the officer who orders the punishment and witnesses its infliction, should uniformly be such, that the individual who suffers shall be made to feel, that such officer is performing a pain ful and yet necessary duty, that he acts from principle and not from passion. Many of the offences committed by prisoners, are compara-tively trivial; but still, they are offences, and must be noticed. For such violation of law and order, the offender may, with propriety, in the first instance, be reprinted and cau-tioned, and even kindly reasoned with; assur-ing him, however, that a repetition of the offence will assuredly be visited upon him with greater severity. Offences of a more serious character, may in most cases, if not often repeated, be successfully punished by solitary confinement, for such length of time, and with such privations of food and bedding, as the nature and aggravation of the offence may demand, and the temper and spirit of the offender may resider necessary in order to secure der may render necessary, in order to secure

der may render necessary, in order to secure obedience in future.

The next question which seems, naturally, to present itself for consideration is this; whether stripes, or the infliction of corporeal chastisement, can, with propriety, ever be resorted to in the government of a well regulated prison. That the affairs of a prison may be conducted without a resort to stripes, I have no doubt; but after careful observation, and much and deliberate consideration in regard to this delicate and much agitated subject, I am clearly of opinion, that in some cases, stripes may be resorted to with a more ready effect and a far happier result, both to the individual punished and to the institution, than can be senished and to the institution, than can be secured from solitude with its customary priva-

the system of discipline adopted in any prison. number of stripes and the circumstances of ir infliction, should be carefully regulated, the number of stripes and the circumstances of their infliction, should be carefully regulated, either by the laws of the State, or by the po-lice regulations of the prison itself; and should be watched with a vigilant eye, by the legally constituted board of supervision, attached to such institution. I feel confident that this mode of punishment in the case of certain in-dividuals will in a very story effect that dividuals, will in a very short time, effect that, which days and weeks of solitude and starva-tion, and even chains, cannot accomplish; and

out endangering the health of the sefferer, as is often done by solitude with its usual privations, and without any loss of time or profit to the institution, which, certainly

of some consideration. never resort to stripes, where there is a ra-tional prospect of a favorable result to the in-stitution and the offender, by the adoption of a milder and less painful course. Still, I would never recommend it to any State, by legal enactments, to cut itself off from the power, should occasion call for it, to enforce obe-dience by the infliction of corporeal chastise-ment. But whatever may be the mode of pun-ishment, whether by solitude with its customa-ry privations, or by the infliction of stripes, a record should be kept of every case of punish-ment, setting forth its nature and extent toment, setting forth its nature and extent, toflicted; which record should be open to the proper authorities, whenever they might see fit to examine them with the offence for which it was in-

to examine them. In connection with the foregoing remarks, l would observe, further, that where the power of inflicting stripes exists, I would have it regplated and limited as it is, and I think very humanely and discreetly, in the State Prison of this Commonwealth. By a police regulation of this institution, which is never infringed, no more than ten strines can be inflicted on an offender, at any one time; nor an additional number at any other time, for the same of-fence, without the advice and consent of the uspectors. By a further regulation, no subordinate officer, who has the charge of the convicts at their labor, is permitted in any case to strike a convict, excepting it be in self-defence. All violations of the rules and orders fence. All violations of the rules and orders of the prison are required to be reported to the Warden or Deputy Warden; and such meason adopted, as the nature and nstances of the violation may seem to re

In case it is decided, after a full and patier hearing of the case, that stripes shall be administered, the Warden, or in his absence, the Deputy Warden determines the number o stripes, and designates some officer present to inflict the same, which is always done in his resence; adopting it as an invariable rule ever to designate the officer who reports the offender, as the person to inflict the pu ment, thus securing the offender from th fluence of any grudge or ill will, which suc

officer might possibly harbor against him.

As an illustration of the efficacy and favor ble results of punishment by stripes, in par-ticular cases, I will refer to a single instance The subject of this punishment was committed to this prison in the year 1827; about one year before I became connected with the institution. The term of his sentence was seven years. He was a strong built, athletic man, and apparently in fine health. He had not been long in the prison before he became to was first. in the prison, before he began to manifest symptoms of insanity. He refused to labor: symptoms of insanty. He retused to have lost very much of his intel-lect, became excessively silly, and parrot-like, would repeat to himself in a low tone, certain words or sentences, as he wandered about, o when addressed by any person. By some, h was thought to be insane, and by others, to b an impostor. Various methods, and some o small severity, were tried to ascertain whether he was actually insane or not, but all o no purpose. He continued to persevere in he same course, notwithstanding all the experiments tried upon him, and the sufferings he endured, for a term of about three years. If suffered to go about the yard or to be in the ospital, where he could be comfortable and well fed, he would be very quiet and contented but if confined in a cell, or made to suffer any privation, he was noisy and very troublesome He would be intolerably filthy, tear off all the clothing from his body, and rend the article of his bedding into strings, even in the severes weather of mid-winter. Various physiciansaw him at different times and exam and, in general, though there were excepti were of the opinion that he was insane. there were those about the institution will always doubted of the reality of his insanit but after all that had been done, and the of time which had elapsed since he had been in this condition, but little hope was entertained that any measures which might be pursue would prove successful in bringing him back to his duty. Still a vigilant eve was kept upor his movements; and as he was, during the later part of the time while he continued in the situation, kept in the hospital to prevent his being noisy and disturbing the institution; persons were there employed to watch his movements, and from time to time report any

discoveries they might make. After a while such unequivocal marks of deception were

that he was an impostor. His discoveries he made known to the Warden; and proposed

course, which, if no objection was made, he was desirous of pursuing. The Warden gave

his consent. Accordingly, he was taken from the hospital the next morning, and placed in a cell in the new prison, with the assurance,

that if he made any noise or disturbance of any

submit, but continued to make trouble, he

should receive the same punishment the next

pated, and he was known to be an impostor, this course would be pursued with him night and morning, until he would return to duty.

the imposition, he should be forgiven, notwith-

standing all that had passed, and the amount

attended his case, were now dissi-

formed, that if he would confe

overed and made known, as satisfied the outy Warden, now the Warden of the on, who had kept a vigilant eye upon him,

He continued, however, to put on the same nirs as usual, and during the day he was noisy in his cell. At night he was taken out and the ten stripes inflicted, as he had been assured they would be, and reminded of the admoni-tion be had received in the morning. The next morning came, and brought with it a re-port, that the night had been as the preceding He was again brought out and prepare tion made for his punishment, when he was again exhorted to return to duty, and told if he did this, the past should be forgiven. There were no visible signs of his relenting, and the man who was ordered to inflict th was about to proceed, when he could hold out no longer, and declared his willingness to submit and return to duty. He was accordingly spared, and shortly after sent to the work-shop to labor with others; and ever after a term of about three years, contin abor faithfully and industriously, until his dis

charge from prison.

A few days after his submission, he volunts made a full and frank confession of th whole transaction, stating the reasons why he attempted the imposition, what sufferings he had endured in carrying it on, and the motives operated in leading him to hold out as bad, so long and so obstinately. It seen that his original object was to procure a par-don from the government; persuading himself, that pity for his condition, added to the trouble

In view of the foregoing facts, can any person feel that the course pursued with this individual was either unwise or unkind? Who will say, that in the circumstances which existed, this course was not marked out by the dictates of sound wisdom, and sanctioned by the voice of humanity. Other instances might

their perfect sincerity and honesty. But long mind of the correctness of the ground I have taken. I would fain hope that I can and do feel as keenly and as tenderly for the woes and that I would there is a ra-sult to the in-esult to the in-esult to the in-sult to the in-sult to the in-sult to the in-sult to the in-esult to the in-sult to the in-esult to the in-that the sentiments I have advocated on this state, by legal

## BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Abstract of the Eleventh Annual Report.

[Prepared for the Boston Recorder.] Among the topics to be noticed, are, first, Religious Meetings.—The meetings at the ariner's church, in the vestry and at the ouse have been attended with deep interest,

nd frequently filled to overflowing.
Early last winter the church and congregaion were visited by a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. For several months there have been those who inquired what they should do to be saved. Twenty-three persons have been added to the church since our last report. In addition to these, fourteen have been ex-amined for admission. Others also expect to unite with the church on their return from sea. The seamen, whose hopeful conversion we

have had the pleasure to report in past days are, so far as can be known "living epistles." Seamen are no sectarians. They are me wherever Christ is known and worsh A pastor of one of the churches in the ity attributes the commencement of a power-il revival in his church and congregation, to be instrumentality of seamen from the Sailor's ne, who visited the prayer meetings of his

Sabbath School .- It is enjoying its usua prosperity and efficiency. Seamen meet with the Bible classes, and study the word of God. The school has also shared in the divine blesng. Several entertain hope of pardoned sin Depository and Registry.—The number of nmen who visit this office is not at all di-inished. Instances of the usefulness of Bi-

es and tracts are likewise multiplying.

Two seamen have recently united with the Mariner's church, whose attention was directed to the subject of religion by the reading of tracts. One of them was a young man, who, with four others, look to tracts as the instruments em by the missionaries at the Sandwich Is-nds. He describes the scene which followed the reading of the tracts as overwhelming. All on board were affected. All for several weeks betook themselves to the reading of the Bible, and each began to break off some particular sin.

The solemnity gradually subsided, but not until himself and four others hoped they had become interested in the great salvation.

On his return to this city, he searched out an orphan brother, a lad of twelve years of e, who was living under the worst of influ-ces, placed him in an academy, paid his exenses for one year, and he is now at sea as an ficer of a vessel. Previous to his conversion

vas a papist.

Libraries. - Through the instrumentality of the Tract Society at Boston, we have been able to place several Libraries of the bound vol-umes of the Society on board of ships. The Franklin street Sabbath school have also fur-nished us with two libraries, which are now

on board of vessels.

Nearly all the books which belong to the Circulating Library are now upon the waters.

WINDWARD ANCHOR TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The good ship Temperance continues to ride safely at her moorings, with her flag at her must head, on which is inscribed, Total ab-stinence from all that will intoxicate. Her offiers and crew are hale and hearty, and increasog continually in numbers.

Two things are wanting to render the Tem-

landlords to become honest men—all intoxica-ting liquor to be banished from the cabin. Sailor's Home.—Fourteen hundred scamen have for different periods of time found in this e-tablishment a quiet abode. One hundred of these were shipwrecked mariners, fed and lodged gratuitously, till a voyage could be ob-tained for them. Two hundred are officers. More than one half of these have been elevated their present stations since they have bethem have been rescued from an almost hopestate of intemperance, apressions have been made in this institu-

Inpressions have been made in this institu-on which have inspired with new hopes and joys its immates, as well as communicated joy and gladness to the hearts of friends, as the lost have been restored to life and happiness. Houses have been established in nearly all the large ports along our own coast. But few

these meet their own expenses.

The receipts of our own House have not en equal to its expenditures. It is however ped, that the time is not far distant when it all meet its own expenses. In the mean time, the establishment must be sustained. nercial men through its instrumentality are reaping a rich harvest, in the increased se-curity of their property. But one object is, that which is more precious than wealth, the salvation of the soul. kind during the day, he should receive at night ten stripes; and in case he did not then

Sailor's Home Reading Room .- This tinues to be the resort of seamen. Here, having an access to a library of three hundred volumes, and to newspapers and periodicals, their hours are passed with pleasure and profit.

Religious Instruction on Shipboard.—Several shipmasters have favored the agent of the Society with communications on this subject. They all unite their testimony in favor of the atility and happy effects of religious instruc-

Seamen's Savings Bank .- The total at of deposites up to the 224 of May, 1839, is one hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred fifty-nine dollars, twenty-eight cents. Of the 2,759 accounts, the whole number opened since the commencement of the instituti 705 have been seamen. Showing a large in-

Funds.—Though the debts of the Society e somewhat diminished, it will be perceived reference to our Treasurer's account, that e operations of our Society are embarrassed

ne operations of our Society are embarrassed ith a large debt.

Conclusion.—The Managers acknowledge the hand of our God which has been with us up to this good hour. He has blessed us, and to Him be all the praise.

# REVIVALS IN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the reports which have been received, it ap-ears that the past year has been one of more or less eligious interest in many of our Sabbath Schools. In West Brookfield, there has been a revival, in

which thirty-two members of the Sabbath School have shared. There has been, and now is, a good degree of interest manifested by the teachers and scholars, and the influence exerted on the entire population through this instrumentality, is very salutary and highly favorable to the cause of evangelical reli

gion. Some 25 or 30 of the scholars of the Sabbath

School in Orleans, have become pious. One of these was converted in connection with the reading of one of the publications of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, entitled, "The Happy Merchant, or the power of Truth, illustrated in the last days of a

e has been and still is a pleasing work of grace going on in North Wilbroham. The church has been more than usually awake all the past winter but there were no conversions till about the first of March. Snice that time there have been, it is hoped twenty-five or more, fifteen of whom are com

with the Sabbath School.

In the Sabbath School in Conway, twenty-five in the Sabbath School in Conway, twenty. In the Sabbath School in Conway, twenty have been hopefully converted; in the school in Gill, twelve; in that of South Deerfield, thirty-eight; in that of Berlin, seventeen. During the spring, revivals commenced with very great power in Yarmouth Deanis, in which the Sabbath Schools and South Dennis, in which the have shared largely — S. S. Visiter

## BOSTON RECORDER. FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1839.

# MONTHLY CONCERT.

At the Monthly Concert of Prayer, in Park stre Church, on Monday evening last, Rev. Dr. Anderson made the following statement respecting

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA Dr. Anderson said, the intelligence received the ast month, deepened our interest in the struggles ow making by the Chinese government to prevent importation, sale, and use of opium. This strugnot involving the shock of arms and the noise tements of war, we heard little of it in the no ers. Nor has it attracted so much attention religious world as it would have done, had it bee ne religious world as it would have done, had it been religious struggle—of Christianity with Boodhism, r Confucianism. Still it is a conflict—of the greats of Pagan nations with nominal Christians, and, that is remarkable and greatly to be deplored, for othing short of moral, intellectual and yocial exis-As the subject has an intimate and important iew of it would no doubt be acceptable to all, and ight be new to some. It might also have the effect direct attention to the future progress of this strug-s, and to experience.

gle, and to engage our prayers for the complete tri-umph of the Chinese government.

As introductory to his statement be remarked, that the effects of opium on him who uses it, whether to be eaten or smoked, are of the same general nature of their salvation. These tracts were given to with those of ordent spirits, only if possible much more destructive to body and mind, undermining both the faculties of the one and the constitution of the other; unfitting the miserable victim for all kinds of labor, brutalizing his nature, and producing the most dreadful kinds of madness. The use of opium the more dangerous and destructive, because it is r more difficult to break up the habit, than it is that of the drunkard.

He also remarked, that the most valued and by far

the greatest quantity of opium is raised in India, where it is to a great extent a monopoly of the East India Company. But it is produced also in Turkey, and in China itself; and all together to the amount of

me five or six millions of pounds. The principal market for this pernicious drug, is in hina. It was for a long time introduced, though large quantities, as a medicine; when it paid a importation and sale were of co ary, and his importation and sale were or course in-mised and legal. But its true nature and influence organ at length to be seen, and about forty years ago be Chinese government utterly prohibited its impor-tion, and the punishment inflicted upon the natives ation, and the punishment inficient upon the natives or selling it has been gradually increased to transpor-ation and death. Notwithstanding this, the importa-tion has gone on increasing, and of late years the an-imal increase has been most alarming to the govern-ment. It was found to be smuggled in, not only by a en or more vessels along the coast, but from ing ships stationed at Macao, and afterwards ntin, from whence it was brought up to Canton in cked hoats, called by the Chinese 'fast crabs' and scrambling dragons." From Canton it was sent into interior. The annual cost of this poison to the ion is about 20,000,000 of dollars, and the ruin it entered has at length engaged the anxious attention

of the greatest statestone and of the continues by in Two methods were proposed to the emporar by in ministers, for arresting the progress of the evil, on tirely opposite in their nature. One was, to legalize imposing a duty on the opium, and thus raising the price; forbidding the use of it to any officer, scholar, would be, after increasing the price of the drug, to license the sale of it to the common people. This inforcing the laws with the utmost stricts ventry against importing, manufacturing, or selling it. Dr. A. quoted two or three sentences as specimens of the good common sense, for which the Chinese state-papers are often remarkable. They were as follows: "Moreover, if the sale of the drug be not controlled to the drug be not controlled. litary be prohibited from using it, these being al aken from the scholars and the co nerms it, nowmanning, to pervade the empire-nay, even to lay on it a duty—is conduct quite in-compatible with the yet uninjured dignity of the great and illustrious celestial empire."

These latter views prevailed in the imperial coun-

ge so decisive was sent to the provincial authorities in Canton, that they could no longer connive at the illegal traffic. This was near the close of the past year. All foreign trade was suddenly suspended, and the most decisive proofs were given that the Chinese were in earnest in their determination to put an end to the importation and use of opium. The most important event, however, in connection with this affair, viewed in relation to the transfer of the connection with this affair, viewed in relation to the connection with this affair, viewed in relation o its probable consequences, was the decisive stand for the first time taken against the traffic, by the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China; and taken, too, as he stated in his reclamation, in accordance with instructions he had eccived from his own government. After forbidding received from his own government. After forbidding the traffic, so far as British subjects were concerned, (and they were almost the only offenders.) he jumu-distely placed himself in correspondence with the local China authorities as an ally in the war against opium. This fact evidently gave great satisfaction to the Chinese government, and the trade of the port of Canton was soon re-opened, after having been suspended a month. Meanwhile the domestic trade in the article has been treated with great severity, so much so, it is thought, as to endanger a resolute the much so, it is thought, as to endanger a revolt in the empire. The emperor is so thoroughly aroused to the magnitude of the evil, and to the indispensable necessity of its removal, that the suppression of the whole foreign trade was hinted in a proclamation to

reigners undo in the month of January.
Two reflections grow out of this narrative.
One painful—that the Chinese government and tople should have so much reason to shun all interpurse with Christian nations. Such an intercourse, while it precents itself as a thing they cannot avoid, must seem to them a national calamity. Is it strange if they should wish for as little of it as possible? Is it strange if they reject Missionaries, and Bibles and Tracts, coming as they do from the same nations with

the terrible poison, which seems to be sent as a fore-runner to destroy all their power of resistance?

The other reflection was consolatory—the Chinese are gradually coming at the truth concerning other Some 25 or 30 of the scholars of the Sabbath school cause the institution, would ensure such a result,

In view of the foregoing facts, can any person feel that the course pursued with this individual was either unwise or unkind? Who will say, that in the circumstances which existed, this course was not marked out by the dictates of sound wisdom, and sanctioned by the voice of humanity. Other instances might be added, were it necessary, in confirmation of the same position. But I have already, I fear, In regard to those who reprobate the infliction of stripes in any ease, I have no doubt of

or she is ruined. The opium trade will probably teach her that leason. Thus a great and most desirable good may, in the wonders of divine providence, come out of a terrible and most lamentable evil.

## A PECULIAR DISCIPLE.

My Kround

He was not distinguished from others in name, for nany around him bore the same. He was not noticeable by any peculiarity of apparel, equipage, language, &c. Still, there was a striking difference beween him and others of like profession. We call him " peculiar," because of this manifest distinction, and specially because the Scriptures use the term in precisely the same sense.

1. He was peculiar for the manner in which I garded God and eternal things. Many around him of the infinite excellence of God. He felt that there was such infinite glory in God's character that love ing. And he loved him in this way. Some around him could talk fluently, and, at certain times with would find them the gayest of the gay, the object of the world's sneer and the grief of devout minds. But the peculiar disciple had such a sense of eternal things, that he was chastened in spirit and soberminded. He was not gloomy and austere, but of so serious a spirit, that you would find him always cessary. ready for prayer, and you would see there was no incongruity between that duty and the previous conduct. He was not a comet, nor a sky-rocket, but one of the fixed stars.

2. He was peculiar also in the use of his money. Many disciples erect walls, sky-high almost, around their property. They build brazen gates, and place a surly sentinel at each; and if an applicant, however needy and deserving, gets into their pockets, it is only as one taketh a well defended city. They give a drop now and then, but they spare it as they do their kingdom, from which it seems that the written blood. They do not welcome the conquerors, but capitulate, like a hard-pressed garrison.

But the peculiar disciple thinks that even he hi self, " is not his own." Of course, his money is not his own. It is the Lord's. And when the real own- to believe. er calls for it, no matter who presents the draft, he is welcome to it. His money is not locked up in a cell, with a crabbed watch-dog growling at every body that passes that way. He never scowls at a collector, nor looks gloomy, like the deep in a storm, on the approach of a contribution box. His money is ineed well taken care of, but when we last saw the place of deposit, we saw one bearing the key who was smiling and angel-like, and was told that the fair keeper's name was Love for Zion.

3. Our disciple was peculiar too in relation religious privileges. He was surrounded by some, who acted on the principle that the two Sabbath services were all that had any claim on them. Other privileges in the week were indeed crumbs from the same table with the Sabbath feast, but then they were

only crumbs, and not worth special notice! But as the miser loves coin of all sorts, hugs guinea and fingers a sixpence with glee, so the pecur disciple feels about his privileges. The Sabbath is indeed the great day of the feast, but then his keen appetite makes all kinds of spiritual food precious. and all places precious where he can find it. weekly lecture, the prayer meeting, the conference, these are all rills of the river of life, and he loves them as such. As he loves communion with God, he loves all the means of grace which aid him in obtaining it tal religious excitement, you ca

not so easily discern the peculiar disciples. Other disciples are very much like them, for a while, just as amidst plentiful showers and sunshine you can tell which plant has, and which has not, depth of earth. But the day of drought will show you. So the times of Zion's declension show who are the pe-culiar disciples. You will find them at the sadly forsaken prayer meeting. Walk into that thinly atended conference, and there they are. It is not they that make the weekly lecture lenn in number.

4. One thing more about the peculiar disciples They make personal appeals to saints and sinners for their spiritual welfare. Many of the same profession have no such distinction. They have not for months, perhaps have not during life, made a personal appeal to a perishing sinner about the great solvation. This is the pastor's business they argue. Besides, they have not any gifts for such things. They would take it kindly, perhaps, if their houses were in a blaze, and the passer by should coolly say, this putting out of fires s no concern of ours, but belongs to the engine company! But the peculiar people do not reason so. Love for souls is a ruling passion. A man is overboard, and it is any body's and every body's has ness to throw him a rope. They act on this principle, and use their best energies by faithful and kind

lasting burnings. We would gladly, but cannot now, speak of other peculiar things relating to our disciple; such as the peculiar scorn he now and then meets, and the pecuiar success in doing good he at times enjoys, and the peculiar consulations which sustain him, and the peculiar relation he bears to the King of Zion, and the peculiar reward which he wil! meet hereafter. But we close, sustained by God's word in assuring the reader, that if he will be one of the "peculiar people," he shall also be one of a "chosen generation and of a royal princthood, and of an holy nation ' showing forth the praises of Him who hath called him out of darkness into his marvellous fight," " shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and the stars forever and ever!"

### FOREIGN MISSIONS. Notices from the Missionary Herald for June, 1839. SOUTHERN AFRICA.

DELAGOA BAY. Lorenzo Marques .- This is small built Portuguese fort, out of all repair; well supplied with rusty cannon, mounted on rotten carriages; it has about 70 soldiers, generally ragged from head to foot, and of all ages, from 18 to 55, and of all colors, from the European white to the jet of Mozambique; their arms and accoutrements perfectly become them; and not more than five muskets among them all can be fired. Such, or more ludicrous still, it is He supposed it was to answer for anti-slavery action; to be hoped, will soon be the condition of all fortified but found himself arraigned for "unchristian and dis-

The surrounding Country .- It is thickly inhabited. The language is neither Sichuana nor Zule, is without clicks, and very agreeable to the ear. The trial proceeded. The session say, in their minutes, Portuguese regard the country as their own, and will and in their reasons for their decision, that Mr. Tapthe entrance of missionaries, though when it shall be, him; that he used opprobrious language, declaring the means of subsistence may be found in abundance, that outrageous injustice had been done him, by the of July.

to a considerable degree, but new cases of professed ruary—that he should cross-examine the witnesses and property of the church, as far as they appendix conversion are still occurring. A goodly number rigidly, and have the questions and answers reduced to the Theological Seminaries of Princeton and Al-

must acknowledge herself as belonging to the have professed to turn to the Lord, have since proved that their impressions were insincere, or that they were deceived.

WIOLI, KAUAL .- The school for adults has become extinct. The schools for the children are prosperous; punishment they might inflict, no, not the weight at the station, are more than 200 popils. Not only a feather; that he had accessed them of cois Mr. Alexander abundant in labors, but Mrs. A. gether to affirm the decision of a previ holds a weekly meeting with about 100 women for and they dured not bring David Hole before reading the Scriptures, &c. and a meeting of mothers and that he had introduced a reporter, with every two weeks, and a prayer meeting with female church members every Friday.

Hilo, Hawii.—Of the great things wrought

here, an account was given in the last Recorder, in a submit to it, and if the reporter left the ro. letter from Mr. Coan. We only record here the would leave it too. Whereupon the actains fact, that on the first Sabbath in July, 1705 were ceeded summarily to exclude him from the baptized and received to the communion and fellowship of the church; and the same day about 2400 facts, Mr. Tappan says that the session have cargi had their seasons of much apparent fear and love of communicants partook of the Lord's Supper. 452 up naked expressions, which fell from his lips, at God. But this disciple had a deep and abiding sense others, in different parts of Hilo and Puna, were received to the church in July and August, and 618 in the month of September, making 3,381 received since to him should be steadfast, immovable, always abound- the first of January 1838; 500 candidates stand pro- have only a weekly session; that the person pounded for the next communion. "If painful re- to leave the room were not his wilnesses, have verses should soon follow," say the Editors, with tears, of eternal things; while the lapse of a few hours great propriety, "the friends of missions must not the trial, and that he advised them not to go wonder nor be disheartened."-A Meeting-house that when he said he would not submit to capacious enough to seat about 5000, is now too strait for the congregation, and of their own accord the people have built a second house 150 ft. by 50, so that the congregation may be divided when ne-

Applicants for Tracts have greatly increased since printing was commenced on the mission premises.

Many are attracted to witness the operations of the printing press, and having seen it work, they are aturally inclined to wish to read what it prints. Occasionally, the Siamese audience at the Dispensary amount to some 30 or 40 souls.

A Siamese History .- Dr. Bradley has recently got hold of a volume of the most ancient history of the Siamese character was invented about 1.381 years ago, and was at first made from the Pali character; and that the plain of Siam was formerly covered by the sea, which from various circumstances it is easy

Favorable Indications .- The major general of his iamese Majesty's forces has proposed to rent to the ssionaries a large brick edifice, situated in the very midst of the great market, and fronting the Broadwa of Bankok, as eligible a site as could be wished for. This was an unsolicited offer, and the more unexpected, because at first the rulers would not allow "white men" to live in Samponz, a place near by .-Several interesting enquirers have lately called on Dr B.; among them some of the priests, who have evidently read the books issued by the missionaries, with attention and earnestness. Six missionaries and their wives with two or three unmarried females are expected soon to embark, to join this mission.

CEYLON. A new class of 40 lads has been received into the minary, since the funds of the misssion have been restored to their former state; and a part of those who were formerly turned away will probably be received back. It is proposed also to enlarge the girls' boarding school at Oodooville to about 100. A part of the ive free schools have been re-established, and others will be soon placed on their former basis. The prospects of the whole Tamul country are cheering, as it respects the operations of the printing

### press, both at Manepy and Madras." MADRAS.

At Rogapooram are six candidates for admission e church, three of whom, one a heathen, one a Catholic, and one a protestant will be admitted soon. The schools are prosperous.

# TURKEY.

The Herald contains an interesting journal of Mr. Adger on a tour in Asia Minor, much of which we had marked for an abstract, but have not room to in sert it. This No. also, beside notices of China, and the Abermaqui's Indians, contains "instructions to issionaries," on their " relations to the Board." which deserve the most serious consideration, as richy fraught with wisdom and the pure spirit of Aposolic missions. It is to be earnestly desired that the may be universally read and deeply pondered.

Amount of donations and legacies acknowledged, \$20,955,95.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The New School Assembly finished their business

ad adjourned on Tuesday evening, May 28, at six

o'clock. The appeal of Mr. Tappan was decided on onday evening. The facts in this case, are these: -The Broadway Tabernacle and Dey street churches vere united, some time ago, and the two pastors, Messrs. Duffield and Barrows officiated. Mr. Tapthis union; but some time after it transpired, some nembers of the congregation took measures to induce the pastors to resign, in order to give a call to Rev. Joel Parker. Mr. Tappan opposed this movement, which he says gave offence to some of the eading members of the session. After some time, a neeting of the congregation was called for the purpose of choosing a pastor; which was addressed for a considerable time, by Dr. Bliss, in favor of giving a call to Mr. Parker. The meeting was adjourned. and Mr. Tappan, who says he was alluded to in the remarks that had been nade, replied, and gave his asons at length against the call of Mr. Parker, but declared that, if a majority decided otherwise, he should not raise a party against him. Mr. Parker was called. About three months afterward, some difficulty arose in the Sabbath School. It had been previously composed of white and colored children, who sat promiscuously. The session and Trustees voted to separate them. This measure was opposed by Mr. Tappan. About the same period, the session adopted a paper, which was publicly read on the Sabbath, by the pastor, advising that no anti-slavery society be formed in the church. Mr. Tappan believed that this was interfering with the Christian liberty of the members, and proceeded to form a society, notwithstanding this advice. Soon after this he received a citation to appear before the session. orderly conduct," in several specifications, for slan derous words spoken against Rev. Joel Parker, at the meeting of the congregation above referred to. The pan was very turbulent; that he occupied most of the time, in speaking of the injustice that had been done session refusing to record the reasons for their decisions; that he declared, (on the 8th of January,) the Assembly assent to the terms proposed in 1837. that he did not expect to reach his witnesses till Feb- for amicable division, viz. That the corporate funds to writing, and signed by the witnesses; that he re- leghnaytown, or the support of professors, or the

fused to have his witnesses, who had not ined, retire, while others were being examine though the moderator decided that they must that he declared that he would not su clared purpose of spreading the proceedings before public; that the session passed a vote, excluding reporter, and Mr. Tappan declared that he we nion of the church for contumacy. In regard to the -that when he said it would take till February reach his witnesses, he supposed they never been cited, but his friends, who felt anxion ishment they might inflict, he meant that he would appeal; that in regard to David Hale, the dare not call him was, that it was known to him it they had intended to proceed against Mr. Tappan of the charge of anti-slavery action, but he advised the not to do it; that he had reason to believe this procution was commenced for the purpose of getting rid of him, and that, up to the day of the trial, if ready to give him a letter of dismission in regula standing, and he had taken part in meeting called upon to pray, although the alleged offence was committed publicly three months before; that he troduced the stenographer to assist him in tak notes, to prepare for his defence, and almatters which the session refused to enter minutes, that he might have his testimony in a higher court; and that when he spoke of publis edings, he qualified it by saving he she it, but by the advice of judicious friends, if in the end it was deemed necessary to defend his character for unjust reproach; that he considered that the session were transcending their powers in excluding the reporter, and that he could not be contumed fasing to obey an anlawful order

Mr. Tappan appealed to the Presbytery, who refused, by a vote of 13 to 11, to sustain the appeal They decided that, on the evidence before then appeared that Mr. Tappan was contumacious, and be ing so, no appeal could be taken from the sentence of e session; and that, to constitute contum no matter whether the order resisted was right or

Mr. Tappan offered to submit the case to the Assembly without argument; but the respondents of behalf of the Presbytery, would not agree to it, because they said the grounds of their decision wer not understood. A large portion of the members gave their judg

nest of the case, on the roll being called. So justified the session in their whole course, and mair tained that no appeal could be taken from a sentence for contumacy; and that Mr. Tappan was bound obey, even if the order were wrong; and that his re edy was, to take exceptions to the decisions of the court, and proceed with the trial; and if, on the tr of the appeal, it should appear that a wrong decis had been made, it would vitiate the whole process ings. Some exculpated Mr. Tappan entirely, a maintained that there was an evident design from commencement, to make out a case against him drive him from the church. The more delibera part, however, censured both parties, but were par ticularly strong in condemning the act of the sea excluding the stenographer, and the distrine man tained by the Presbytery, that a man is bound to sub mit, whether the order of the court is right or wrong and that there can be no appeal from a ontumacy. Several members declared that, if these doctrines were to prevail, they would leave the Prebyterian church. The appeal was sustained, and the following minute was adopted by a vote nearly unas

2. That there seems to have been, in the proce-

preme President of all our That all the parties, the session and the apfirst instance, and after that, if necessary, the with them, be required soleanly and prayerfully tether in the whole case, with the sincere parties.

Tuesday morning, Rev. Mr. Searle, of the Presbytery of Oneida, announced the sudden death of Rev Alfred Hough, a member of the Assembly from the same Presbytery; and the Assembly adopted a suitable minute, and directed the stated clerk to forward it, with a letter of condulence, to his afflicted family He died, after a short illness, in the confidence of Christian hope.

The Assembly adopted a resolution, recommending that the monthly concert be continued permanently on the first Monday evening of every month, without change, since it is now considered as a concert of Protestant Christendom throughout the world. The report on the state of the church, recommended the sending down of overtures to the Presbyteries, and proposed a change of the constitution, so as to make the Synods in all cases the courts of ultimate appeals and final authoritative juri-diction

# OLA SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

We have gleaned such items from the proceedings of this body as we supposed would be interesting to the New England reader.

On motion of Dr. Alexander, a resolution was passed, approving the object and rejoicing in the setcess of the Colonization Society, and recommending o the churches to take up collections for it on the 4th A series of resolutions were passed, declaring that

Jane 7, 18 tion of beneficiar this Assembly; and the maining perma pinted by the other ed that the Assembly in, consistently with the with any legislative action o other Assembly, nec inging to congregations, ivision of property, in ad referring differences s made to appoint e resolutions to the cited considerable dis cted, on the ground uld not be recognized Resolutions were pass ord's day in Decemb ligious solumnity, by a noksgiving, for the cele he organization of the jew of "a series of r ninent danger, which or Christian order, and ending that every me urch be called upon to ed and the good of ma the Board of Publica hoose may appropriate uildings for the Asser ork, or Louisiana. To mitted the publication embly, of such work recadapted to prom Some thought very large; and that t aildings, who would gi On motion of Dr. assed deploring the pro nd it was recommend ubject of the Christian S he year.

A letter to the chur

depted. The Assembl An unusual propor th matters peculiarly Pr se would be uninteres

Boston And

FOREIGN MISS The usual meeting in t Foreign Missions was I tursday evening, May the chair. Prayer by ERSON read the following ect of the affairs of the STAT The Annual Report of

ented in the month of

Board holds its anni

ary, however, at thi

direction and in behalf similar meetings held i a, during the present of at, retrospective of the y The past year has been The receipts have be those of the previous se of the year preced rates of the monthly ns, respectively, were ,000 dollars; showing ularity. To make the are -which is the sun ns in circumstances to rers,-the monthly rec llars. As they are alrea thousand, it will only 0.000 dollars. How e

ould almost double the v ave at command. During the past year le assistants. There are is,-twenty-nine in all, rk for different fields duri ree of these are mis bors. Moreover, there a ies and two missionary ent, who may be expect felds before our next May On the whole, regarding

nd some of the mission

easo of means this

And when we look abroa ation of the rapid progre ge and preparations for our rapacity of white on rassed our operations lous capidity of the Dut of the fairest parts of nile China is as much bare e approaches of the go-pe Western Africa, more nd more inducements to rches. India increases y field. So does Siam; Islands of the sea are he Christian world. We c ook at them, without exc ought! The missions now under

enty-six in number; emb

At these are just three hund

of both seges, sent fro red and thirty-one of wh er of the gospel. Seven undred and eight other ole number of persons t ard in the several misury for support, four h Through the instrumental ly churches have been gat! bracing about twelve the on ten thousand of whom mr, by the churches at the In connection with the m g establishments, with thirt pe-founderies. The print rty millions of pages a lages, nine of which wer naries of the Board. eted in the first missioirs since, two millions o en printed in these langua idred and seventy mil Seven seminaries of Chris

....Vol. XXIV. he had not been exam were being examined sided that they must retire; would not submit to any inflict, no, not the weight of accused them of coming toion of a previous meeting. ring David Hale before the ed a reporter, with the deing the proceedings before the passed a vote, excluding the n declared that he would not reporter left the room, he upon the session prolude him from the entumney. In regard unney. In regard to these at the session have eaught ich fell from his lips, at vaaccompanying qualification would take till February to supposed they intended to n; that the persons ordered not his witnesses, having nds, who felt anxious he advised them not to go;

Jane 7, 1829.

hany legislative action which may be deemed by

other Assembly, necessary to secure the funds be-

Roston Anniversaries.

FOREIGN MISSION MEETING.

The usual meeting in behalf of the American Boar

oreign Missions was held in Marlboro' Chapel, on

REON read the following statement of the present

STATEMENT.

The Annual Report of the Prudential Committee

ted in the month of September, at which time

Board holds its anniversary meeting. It is cus-

ry, however, at this meeting, which is held by

ction and in behalf of the Board, and also at

illar meetings held in New York and Philadel-

during the present month, to make a brief state-

e past year has been one of increasing prospe

The receipts have been 252,885 dollars, exceed-

ose of the previous year by 8,263 dollars, and

of the year preceding that, by 22,469 dollars.

tes of the monthly receipts for the three last

respectively, were about 19,000, 20,000, and

dollars; showing an increase of remarkable

ity. To make the annual receipts 300,000

in circumstances to act with any thing like their

refliciency, even with their present number of

s.-the monthly receipts need to be 25,000

As they are already at the rate of twenty-

ousand, it will only be necessary to raise the

000 dollars. How easy does this seem to be!

some of the missions are in such a state that the

ise of means this small sum would give them,

id almost double the value of the means they now

During the past year we have sent forth only five

and missionaries, and a physician and four fe-

assistants. There are, however, eleven ordained

maries, a printer, and seventeen female assis-

.-twenty-nine in all .- who are expected to em-

for different fields during the ensuing two months.

ree of these are missionaries returning to their

and two missionary physicians under appoint-

t, who may be expected to embark for different

On the whole, regarding the prospects at home, we

d, whose mercy endureth forever, and to take

tion of the rapid progress of the providential open-

and preparations for our efforts. It is true, the law-

rapacity of white emigrants has for a time em-

ssed our operations in South Africa; and the

lous capidity of the Dutch still seeks to shut us

of the fairest parts of the Indian Archipelago;

tile China is as much barred as it ever was against

approaches of the grapel. Bet we find the field

Western Africa, more and more inviting; and more d more inducements to labor among the oriental

rches. India increases in interest as a missiona-

hild. So does Siam; so does the Oregon; and

Islands of the sea are becoming the wonder of

e Christian world. We cannot cast an intelligent

ack at them, without exclaiming, What hath God

The missions now under the care of the Board, are

my-six in number; embracing eighty-five stations

It these are just three hundred and sixty-five labor-

of both sexes, sent from this country, one hun-

and thirty-one of whom are ordained preach-

ary for support, four hundred and eighty.

for, by the churches at the Sandwich Islands.

ndred and seventy millions of pages.

Through the instrumentality of the several missions,

the gospel. Seven native preachers and one

elds before our next May meetings.

Moreover, there are eleven other missiona

atributions four thousand, to raise the

which is the sum needed to place the mis-

retrospective of the year then expiring.

et of the affairs of the Board:

sday evening, May 30. Hon, S. T. ARMSTRONG

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Fay. Dr. An-

ging to congregations, &c.; advising an equitable of property, in cases where churches divide, referring differences to arbitrators. A motion made to appoint a committee to communicate esolutions to the New School Assembly, which considerable discussion, and was finally reed, on the ground that they were seceders, and not be recognized. teaclutions were passed, appointing the second d's day in December next, to be observed with solemnity, by all their people, as a day of ising, for the celebration of the fiftieth year of organization of the General Assembly, and in " a series of remarkable deliverances from ent danger, which threatened her purity, peace, Bristian order, and sacred liberty;" and recomould not submit to any puning that every member of the Presbyterian ict, he meant that he would he called upon to offer " gifts for the glory of avid Hale, the reason they and the good of man," the same to be paid over at it was known to him that he Board of Publication; providing that any who ed against Mr. Tappan on action, but he advised them se may appropriate their gifts to the erection of ings for the Assembly in Philadelphia, New on to believe this prese k or Louisiana. To this Board of publication is the purpose of getting rid nitted the publication, on behalf of the General day of the trial, the bly, of such works, permanent and periodical, adapted to promute sound learning and time repart in meetings, and been These resolutions elicited considerable disthe alleged offense was Some thought the amount collected would aths before; that he inlarge; and that many would give largely for to assist him in taking lings, who would give nothing for publications. nce, and also, to record On motion of Dr. Alexander, a resolution was refused to enter on their sed deplaring the prevalence of Sabbath breaking. his testimony in a higher it was recommended to ministers to preach on the ke of publishing the pro ed of the Christian Sabbath, at some time during by saying he should not do A letter to the churches on doctrinal parity, wa a friends, if in the end lefend his character fro pted. The Assembly adjourned on Wednesday neidered that the session ers in excluding the re-An unusual proportion of the session was occupied ith matters peculiarly Presbyterian, which we supwould be uninteresting to our renders. N.

the Presbytery, who re-11, to sustain the appeal. vidence before the as contumacious, and be ten from the sentence of titute contumacy, it was resisted was right or

mit the case to the Asjut the respondents on ald not agree to it, be-

roll being called. Some ole course, and main he taken from a sentence Tappan was bound to rong; and that his rem-to the decisions of the trial; and if, on the trial r that a wrong decision ate the whole proceed Toppan entirely, and evident design from the a case against him, and

The more deliberate sarties, but were parthe act of the session and the doctrine mair man is bound to sub ourt is right or wrong eal from a sentence fo declared that, if thes would leave the Pres vas sustained, and the

below, are constru

ed to graduate it as fla-

in the premises, that the the appellant be, and it on of the presbytery coned to review his conduct, is

on and the appellant in the

persons at all connected ties themselves, to seek things warreby one may Searle, of the Presbysudden death of Rev the Assembly from the nbly adopted a suita-

tated elerk to forward to his afflicted family. ss, in the confidence of continued permanently every month, withou ed as a concert of Pro-

ut the world. The rerch, recommended the he Presbyteries, and titution, so as to make ets of ultimate appeals

EMBLY. from the proceedings

d rejoicing in the surions for it on the 4th

used, declaring that the corporate funda us they apportain Princeton and Alprofessors, or the

tion of beneficiaries, shall remain the property planted, and more are contemplated; as it is with | (exhibiting a file) saveral thousand copies of which | isters and churches, and of mutual effort to render pledged for raising a sum equal to the moiety of all native churches as soon as possible, together with aining permanent funds, to be paid a person those other means, which experience has shown to be necessary to domesticate the institutions of the gospel the other Assembly to receive the same: that the Assembly will acquiesen, so far as they in any country, and, under God, to render them anaistently with their own rights and privileges,

healthful, vigorous, and self-sustaining.

We respectfully, yet earnestly, ask for the three hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures of the issions are now all limited annually by the Prudential Committee, to specific sums. And almost all of the missions are calling for somewhat more than the Committee yet have the means of giving; and they show good reasons why they should have more, if it can be obtained. Our debt will this year be reduced one half, notwithtsanding the number of mis be sent out. That debt, thanks be to God, is in the fair way of being entirely discharged another year. Whatever increase of donations, therefore, is made, will go to give new progress, new enlargement

to the work. Rev. Mr. SPALDING, from the Sandwich Islands. stated some facts respecting the mission at those Islands. These islands are 13 in number, eight of which are inhabited. They lie within the tropics, between 18 and 23 degrees North latitude They have been thrown up from the ocean by the action of olcanoes. I counted from one point 45 old volcanoes; and there are probably not less than 500 old craters on these Islands. The soil is volcanic, and Islands may be regarded as in one respect the Eden of the world. These Islands were unknown, till 61 years ago, when they were discovered by Capt. Cook. How many years they had been inhabited all knowledge of their country. They had a tradition that their god Lono, had gone in search of a Cook came, they supposed that Lono had returned, and brought the island with him-for they took the ship for the island, and the masts for the trees. They received him as their god and called him Lono. nd were surprised to find thir skin so loose. When the sailors put their hands in their pockets and took their sides. They lived in little grass huts and caves, duced great excitement; and Cook, not knowing what had happened, became alarmed. The natives per-This shows how jealous God is of his honor-he will

found the natives just as Cook left them. Many ships had visited them, but they were no better. The missionaries expected to contend a long time directly to the king and chiefs, singling them out in the with idolatry; but in the providence of God, idolatry received its death blow before they arrived. There were many tabus, the violation of which, was supposed to be punished by the gods with death; and the priests generally managed to put to death secretly these that had broken them, so as to keep up the aperstition. One of them was, that men and women should not eat together. King Reho Reho moral changes among the people. There has been a doubted the reality of this tabu. He inquired of one great change in respect to the marriage institution. of the priests about it, who told him there was nothever, he was resolved to venture; and on one occasion, when a great concourse of people were collected at his house, he with great trepidation, sat down and ate with his four wives. When the natives saw this, and that no harm followed, they ran to their idolsone broke off an arm, another a leg, another a head, and another threw stones at them. But idolatry was condemned by the testimony of false witnesses. Just not so soon destroyed. An aspiring young chief put as they were ready to start, one of the missionary's sacrifices of human blood, to secure the favor of the gods, undertook to secure the involver to himself the dominion of the ladies coming, they took to their heels and fled.

3 in the afternoon, some 2 to 400 men, attired in the islands. One chief having heard almost nothing They could not bring up their licentious accusations and caps, collected in the Rue St. Denis, and follows. wowed to Him that, if he would give him the victory, should be his God. His soldiers were disheartened. Such a thing had never been known before, as accusers?" One of the native chiefs replied, "When special states and the second states are the second states and the second sec constrained to acknowledge the goodness of the who had given them the victory; so that, as soon as

as he did with Herod.

not speak English at all. They found this could be done profess to be temperance men. with twelve letters; five vowels, and seven consonants. They were wise enough to have every word spelled just as it is pronounced; so that they cannot spell by exhibititing before you these two things: Here is wrong. This gives immense advantage, in teaching a stone, a piece of lava. The natives picked it up them to read. The natives were afraid of writing at first, because they perceived that ideas were compared by it, and they supposed that ideas were compared by it, and they supposed that ideas were compared by it, and they supposed that ideas were compared by it, and they supposed that ideas will and Testament of our Lord. (exhibiting the afternoon. Many were killed on both municated by it, and they supposed that there was the last will and Testament of our Lord, (exhibiting some witchcraft about it; so that although among a the New Testament neatly bound in the Hawaiian community of thieves, the missionaries at first never language.) As a nation, they have thrown away lost any thing that had a mark on it; because it was

The missionaries were obliged to approach them carefully. It would not do for them to go to the for them? Has not God given you an abundant harpeople first, lest they should excite the jealousy of the vest? I am aware that some do not believe in giving chiefs. But when the chiefs learned to read, the rest to missions. They say they do not know as it ever of the people followed their example. There was now a rush of the whole nation upon a handful of But what you never gave, never did got there-never missionaries. And as soon as one had learned a few helped one heathen to see that this stone is not God. idred and eight other native helpers, make the words, he must go and teach them to others; and you tole number of persons under the patronage of the may judge what teachers they were-many of their rd in the several missions, all depending on its scholars learned to read the first book wrong end upwards. But in this way, hundreds and thousands blundered into it, so that they soon learned to read. thurches have been gathered among the heathen, The New Testament (exhibiting it) has been printed acing about twelve thousand members; not far in the Hawaiian language; but when the second editea thousand of whom were received, the past tion was out, although 14 persons were employed in and give it all over again. the binding, it could not be bound up fast enough In connection with the missions are fourteen printfor them. I suppose the whole Bible is through the enablishments, with thirty-three presses, and four e-founderies. The printing is at the rate of about ty millions of pages a year, in twenty-nine langes, nine of which were reduced to writing by aries of the Board. Since the first press was with his Psaims: Or, with his

n printed in these languages, and more than one area seminaries of Christian learning have been the music on the other. Here is their newspaper, olutions of gratitude to God for his favor toward min- arises and the Court party.

this Assembly; and that the faith of the Assembly us a leading object to furnish a native ministry for the are circulated, once in two weeks. In this almost the meetings of the week pleasant and useful, were half file, the natives have written 16 cols. more than the passed, and officers for the ensuing year were chosen missionaries, excepting the editor. And here is the Sab School Children's publication, (a little periodical about the size and appearance of the "Youth's Friend,")
4000 copies of which are printed. Here is also a map of the world, engraven on copper by one of the natives. Would you know its history? Seven years ago, a little boy, son of Deacon Peter, learned his letters. He came into my school, where he learn ed the principles of drawing maps. He went into the high school; and not five years from the time he learned his letters, he engraved this map. A short time since, he wrote me a letter in which he save. 'I greatly desire you to send me a few quires of paper, ome quills and pencils to draw maps, and this thing and that thing to do good with."

Here is a map of the United States. Seven years ago, s my school were drawing maps, I noticed a little boy outside of the door, with a slate, pencil and wooden dividers drawing a map. I asked him his name. He said, "my name is Cape Horn." "Yery well done, Cape Horn," said I. He went to the High school, and here is a map of the United States which he has drawn. Here is a diploma of the Col-

lege, for four years course, engraved by the same hand. A hundred different publications have been issued in the Hawaiian language and more than 83 millions pages, year were \$6,483,18, & the expenditures \$7,016,56. which would give every man, woman and child a library consequently exceedingly rich and fertile. The mo- 12 vols. of more than fifty pages each. What an amount rus of the silkworm is indigenous. The very tapa of intelligence is brought in through these books. Not a of the natives is made from its inner bark. These sentence has ever been printed in the Hawaiian language which has not come directly from the missionaries, o natives under missionary direction. The consequence is, their literature is chaste and sanctified. There is little paper published under the direction of foreignat that time, was unknown. The natives had lost ers, for the purpose of slander; but the natives know no more what is in it, than if it was printed in the moon. There is not a straw in the way of the powstray Island, and would return again. When Capt- er of the press, and it bears with tremendous force among the people.

There are seventeen missionary stations among five Islands. At most of these stations perman meeting houses have been built by the governors, They supposed the sailor's clothes were their skin; chiefs and people. The natives live in little grass huts, but they feel it important to have permanent houses for God. The meeting-house at Lahaina is out their knives, they supposed they thrust them into built of stone, 124 feet long, with galleries, belfrey and bell, but no seats. The ordinary congregation was men, women, and children herding together like lifteeen hundred two years ago; since which it has brutes. They put Capt. Cook to death, but not in- greatly increased. I have several letters recently, in entionally. Some of his men had killed a man, in which the average attendance is stated from six conan affray, on another part of the Island. This pro- gregations. Two years ago it was six thousand; now it is eighteen thousand five hundred; making an inhad happened, became alarmed. The natives per-ceived this, and said, "Why our god's afraid!" We see all the order and attention in these congrega-And one of them, in order to try him, took up a club tions that is manifested in this country. Every man and struck him on the head, exclaiming, as he wit- has a hat and every woman a bonnet, and they apnessed its effects, "Why, he's just like one of us!" pear decently clad. Our governor has appoint Both appear to have been acting on the defensive, but fifteen or twenty individuals to sit in different parts of the natives being the strongest, Cook was killed. the house, to see that order is preserved, and if any one is inclined to sleep he is waked up. They carry not suffer vain man to receive the honor that is due their pencils and slates, and take down the text and to him alone. God seems to have dealt with Cook the heads of the sermon, and they meet together in the evening, in little companies of forty or fifty each, Forty years afterwards, in 1819, the missionaries to compare notes and talk over the sermon. We can rebuke their sins with all possible plainness without giving offence. We find no difficulty in preaching congregation. If any sin exists among the people, we say as Nathan did to David, "Thou art the man." rather hear this missionary than that.

Under these circumstances, you will expect great moral changes among the people. There has been a This was not known till introduced by the missionang in their religion; but another one cautioned him ries. Great opposition was made, chiefly by the fornot to break the tabus, lest he should die. How- eigners. There was a time when missionaries were summoned before the chiefs, there were so many slanders against them. The foreigners thought if they could destroy the character of the missionaries, they would break down the marriage institution. The time came and the missionaries knew not what to do, for they remembered that their Lord and Master was himself at the head of the idelaters; and after offering wives said, "Why can't we go too, and share the fate of our husbands?" When the foreigners saw about Jehovah, only that he was greater than idols, against the missionaries in the presence of virtuous females. When the missionaries arrived and saw the foreigners were gone, they inquired, " Where are our and

There has been a great change as to intemperance. who had given them the victory; so that, as soon as the gospel was made known to them by the Missionaries they were prepared to receive it.

One of the first efforts of the missionaries was to of ardent spirits. The fine is from 100, to 1,000 the first efforts of the missionaries was to of ardent spirits. The fine is from 100, to 1,000 the first efforts of the missionaries was to of ardent spirits. The fine is from 100, to 1,000 the first efforts of the missionaries was to obtain the results of the place of reduce the language to writing; for the natives could dollars. No foreigners come there now, but what

their gods and embraced the religion of this book. something that could talk, and they knew not what would you take it all back, and give them this stone, it would say.

Would you take it all back, and give them this stone, it would say. and rob them of their hopes? Who does not feel that he is abundantly repaid for all that he has done gets there. But you see that something has got there. I would only call on Christians, when you make your will, put those two things together; This stone, and this last Will and Testament of our Lord.

This is the Lord's work, and to God be all the glary. I have not given too much, though I am a dead man. Yet if there is any thing for which I pray, it is N.

[Rev. Mr. Dwight's Address next weak.]

BAPTIST PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

They have been waiting with great anxiety for this; and when the missionary preaches the Bible, they will say, "When will David come, with his Palms?" Or, "when will Laish speak to us?" "When shall we hear all that God has to say to us?"

Here, also (exhibiting a neat little pocket volume,) is their hymn book, with the hymn on one page and the music on the other. Here is their newspaper,

NEW ENGLAND S. S. UNION. (BAPTIST.) The expenditures of the year were \$2,513 99, and the receipts \$2,813,15; leaving a balance due the Treasurer of 84 cents. The plan of using \$10,000 for the publishing department, as proposed last year, had been found impracticable, owing to the pressure of the times, the youth of the denomination in regard to benevolent effort, and the necessity of starting and maintaining domestic and foreign mission societies, theological institutions, education societies, &c. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Thresher, Aldrich, Dean, Hervey, Howard and others.

NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY. Rev. Dr. Sharp, Chairman of the meeting, at its opening, gave a brief history of the Society from its commencement in 1814. The receipts of the first year were \$692,07. This led to the establishment of the literary and theological institution at Watervitle in Maine, and in 1825, to the establishment of the Newton Theological Seminary. It was originally, "the Massachusetts Education Society," but changed that name for its present one in 1829. It has assisted upwards of 500 young men in obtaining a ministerial education. The receipts of the pas Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Neale, Porter, Ranney, and Prof. Ripley. In the absence of the Secretary's report, we are unable to furnish details of the Society's operations the past year. The remarks of the several speakers on various points connected with the general subject, were highly discriminating, judicious, and important, particularly on the mode of collecting funds, and on the common objections to Education Societies.

ATHANEUM GALLERY .- The thirteenth Annual Exhihitton of the Athaneam Gallery in Pearl street, is opened— and we most warmly commend it to public attention. It is indeed a fine collection, and contains a very large proportion of paintings by the old masters. Some of these are said by good judges to be superior to any before exhibited in this country.

## Summary of News.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.—
The Great Western steam ship arrived at New York on Friday evening in thirteen days and eight hours, having left Bristol on the afternoon of May 18, it being the shortest voyage from Europe to America over made. The passage has been delightful. We learn from the passengers generally that England was in a very unquiet state, that the manufactoring towns were crowded with regular troops to watch the movements of the Chartists, and that the finances of the country are in a procarious situation. The Bank of England, under the unsettled state of affairs, has suddenly raised her rate of interest to 5 per cent. The corn laws, ed her rate of interest to 5 per cent. The corn laws and the diminished supply have contributed to this in-quietude. The difficulties in France have assumed a serious aspect, and blood has been shed by the government in suppressing an insurrection in the strects of Paris.

The British Ministry .- Sir Robert Peel fo his cabinet of the following persons:-Duke of Wel-ington, President of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, ington, President of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor;—Lord Ellenborough, Privy Seal; Earl Aberdeen, Foreign Affairs; Sir James Graham, Sec-tetary of the Navy; Lord Stanly, Colonies; Sir Henry Harding, Secretary at War; Mr. Golborne Home Department; Sir Robert Peel, Chancellor Ex-

In consequence of the absolute refusal of the Queer to accede to the very discourteous request of Robert Peel, backed by the Duke of Wellington. lative to her domestic female ho

" Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839. "The Queen, having considered the proposition made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings."

On the 13th, Sir Robert Peel made an explanation

on the 13th, Sr Robert Peel made an explanation in the House of Lords. On the 14th, Lord Melbourne replied, and fully sustained the Queen. He was followed by Lord Wellington, who had been accused of ill treating her Majesty; and went into his own justification. During the debate, when Peel and Wellington had been accused of insulting the Queen, ington had been accused of insulting the Queen, were load cries of shame! shame!

The Chartists are holding meetings, and most of them armed. The military have been sent to the disturbed districts, and blood has been shed on the Staffordshire Potteries, in an affray between "the people" and the soldiers. In a word, things appear rapidly verging upon a new and great change.

Insurrection in Paris .- On the 12th of May, at ed by a crowd, presented themselves at the gun-shop of Lepage brothers. After breaking down the doors d masonry, with their hatchets, they took 150 orting pieces, and armed with these proceeded. ter passing down the Rue St. Denis, the favorite to go to war without the shedding of human blood.
But he went to the battle, trembling, half-trusting in the unseen Jebovah, and God gave him the victory. He told his warriors that Jebovah was the great God, who had given them the victory; so that, as soon as who had given them the victory.

There has been a great change as to intemperate the victory.

There has been a great change as to intemperate the victory.

The victory that the windows, and saw the focus of all previous insurrections, and reaching the focus of all pr dollars. No foreigners come there now, but what profess to be temperance men.

The Lord has greatly blessed this mission. I cannot better place before your eyes the contrast, than returned to the Hotel de Ville, and turned over the applications of the state of the Hotel de Ville, and turned over the applications of the state of the Hotel de Ville, and turned over the applications. omnibusses they met with, erecting them into baricades.

The insurrectionists were met by regular troops

sides. The conclusion is thus announced :-The National Guards and two regiments of the line assembled on the Place de Carrousal, (at the Tuilleries Palace,) at 5 P. M. The gates of all the gardens in front, and also the Court of the Louvre, were instantly closed. There seemed at this time much hesitancy in the National Guard to respond to the nestracy in the National Guard to respond to the rappel. In the crowd near the Pont Neuf a man and woman held aloft two basts of Napoleon, and cried vivo l'Empercur and vivo Napoleon. In Rue St. Denis, though not over a hundred insurgents were present, they tore up the pavements with amazing speed, and threw chairs, furniture, &c. from the houses with an agility which showed that they were no inexperienced hands at barricade making—nurmaring as they worked, "A bas Louis Philippe." In the cabarets, (drinking shops,) they were seen talking very cozily with several soldiers of the line.

coxily with several soldiers of the line.

At 9 P. M. Marshall Gerard took the command of
the National Guards and regiment of the line that
bivouncked on the Place du Carrousal. The insurgents could not maintain their ground against such an goverwhelming force as now advanced against such an After losing about forty men, they fied towards the Cloitre St. Mary, the Thermopylæ of French insurrection. Here they were again defeated.

At 4 P. M. the insurgents, says a letter had advanced as far as the Palais Royal, but were repulsed.

FROM MEXICO. -The Federalist ary party in Mexico have been defeated, and nearly all cut to pieces by 600 government cavalry, led by Santa Anna in person. Urrea, one of their generals, escaped, but Mexia, the other, was taken prisoner at 10 o'clock in the morning, tried by a drum head court martial in the afternoon, and shot at 5 o'clock, after receiving the most humiliating insults from Santa Anna, who ordered him to be shot with his back turned to the soldiery, as a traitor to his courts. ned to the soldiery, as a traitor to his country.

Important from Florida.—We learn from the Charleston Patriot that General Macomb reached that place on the morning of the 27th ult. from Florida, on his way to Washington. He has succeeded in bringing about a cessation of hostilities with the Indians—having entered into an agreement to that effect with Chitto-tusted-nugge, the Chief of the Seminoles, successor to Sam Jones. The Seminoles and Mickassaukies are to retire into a district of country in Florida, below Pease Creek—and theor remain until further arrangements shall be made by the Government. Sixty days are allowed the Indians North and East of the boundary, to remove their families and effects into said district—and the American troops are to occupy a line of posts across the Peninsula, to prevent the Indians from crossing above that line into the sottlements, and to provent all persons from entering the district assigned said Indians, without a written permission from an officer commanding a military post. Important from Florida.-We learn from the

Virginia Election.—Virginia has gone against the Administration. There will be a Whig majority on joint ballot in the State, and a Whig majority of members in Congress. The Legislature choose the Governor for two years. They also choose a Senator for

Congress.

Enigrants worth having.—The company of 700 Lutherans lately arrived in Missouri from Europe, have purchased 10,000 acres in Perry Co. on the Mississippi. They have a library of 20,000 volumes, and intend founding a college.

Destruction of the Kennebec Dam.—There has been a great freshet in the Kennebec river, which on Friday afternoon washed away the bank on the western side of the river, with several buildings, and forced a passage near Judge Bridge's house, in a short time forming a channel nearly as wide as the river above the dam, which joined the river at a short distance below the dam. At the last accounts the breach was continually growing wider and the over breach was continually growing wider, and the pros-pect was that the dam would be wholly destroyed rendered useless, without an enormous additional

Accident .- On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ebeneze Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ebenezer Wales and son, and William Brooks, of Dorchester, were capsized in a boat near Thompson's Island. Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Wales's son, aged 7 years were drowned. Mr. Wales as picked up by Mr. Tileston, of Dorchester, and is in a fair way of recovery. The bodies of Mr. B. and Mr. W's son had not been found last evening. Mr. Wales held his son in his arms until the little sufferer died; his strength being nearly exhausted, he was obliged to let him sink.—Post. The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal of the 27th

of May, says: "Three females and two males, were drowned in the Summit Lake, town of Springfield, in the forenoon of that day, (Sunday.) The party consisted of six, who went out in an old boat, which proved leaky, and finally went to pieces, only one of the party, a male, escaping."

The House of Representatives in Connecticut have passed an act, empowering the towns in the State to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous drinks, or withhold them, at the will of the majority of the

Mr. Leigh, son of Hon. B. W. Leigh, of Virginia. was shot in a street encounter in Woodville, Miss. on the 17th, by a Mr. Davis, because he would not fight a duel with one of Davis's friends. Davis was eld to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

The Alton Telegraph of the 18th inst. says: "Jo-eph Duncan, the late Governor of Illinois, with his coustomed liberality, recently gave five hundred dol-ars in support of the Temperance cause, and present-d a handsome and elligible lot in Jacksonville, to the Mechanics' Union of that town, on which to erect a building for the transaction of their business

A little girl nearly four years of age, child of Mr. Nathaniel Talbot, was drowned on Monday afternoon, with a feet of the child black of the child with water, by falling in head first. No person was near at the time; the child when found had been missing about an hour, and life was extinct.

E ESSAY ON A CONGRESS OF NATION American Peace Society.—Two of a dected for the prize, have signatures a covelopes to furnish a clue to the nested to forward their names to the subscriber, Na-ornhill, Boston, and to William Ladd, Minot, Me., signil ag also their consent to the terms proposed by our Societ G. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. A. P. S. Roston, June 3, 1839.

The Palestine Missionary Society will hold their next numl meeting in Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, Quine in the third Wednesday, 19th inst. Meeting for business, t. M. Public services, 2 o'clock P. M. Braintree, June 1, 1833. JONAN PERKINS, See'ry.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Mission Society, will hold their quarterly meeting at Perkin arvin's Committee Room, on Tuesday the 11th inst. a clock A. M. J. S. Clark, Sec. M. M. So Boston, June 3d, 1839.

NORFOLK AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The next a I meeting of this Society will be held in Dedham, at h. Dr. Burgess' Meetinghouse, on Wednesdow, the 12th du lune, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Du lune, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Du lune, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Du lune, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Du lune, at 11 o'ck.

SANUEL W. COZENS, Scr'ys. ton, May 22d, 1839.

MIDDLESEX SOUTH Association will meet at the house dev. Mr. Goodine, in Mariborough, on Tuesday, June 11, The Conference of Churches of the Brookfield Association will meet at South Brookfield, on Tuesday, June 11th, a 9 A. M.

Samuel A. Fay, Scribe. 10 A. M. May 29, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREMBER CONFERENCE OF CRUECHES will hold its Anniversary at Fitzwilliam, on the 12th of June next, at 10 o'clock A, M, at 2 o'clock P. M. the Subbath School Union; June 12th, at 9 o'clock A. M. the Education Society: at 2 P. M. the Hilde Society; June 14th, at 9 A. M. the Home Missionary Society; and at 2 P. M. the Foreign Mission Society. By request, Z. S. Barstow, Clerk of Conference. Keene, N. H. May 23, 1839. Keene, N. H. May 22, 1839.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY All Communications from Missionaries in Massa-chasetts and Feeble Churches, designed for the Exe-cutive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, together with all Letters of Inquiry, &c. must be directed henceforward to Rev. JOSEPH S. CLARK, Secretary of the Mass. Miss. Soc. BOSTON.

To READERS .- The Poetry in the last page of this pape mistake, was given as communicated "for the Boston Re-rder." It was taken from a New-York paper—where it

In this city, Mr. George Grant, to Miss Mary J. Barnes— Col. Erastus Colman, of the Pavilion, to Miss Mary Ann Cam-bridge, daughter of Capt. Frederick Cambridge, of this city— Mr. William Caldwell, to Miss Charlotte Mitchell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Favon, all of this city. In Bouth Weymouth, Mr. Martin Joy, to Miss Lucy Ann Tirrell.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Martin Joy, to Mass Lucy Ann Tirrell.

Married, on Mouday evening, March 4, 1839, by Rev. Dudley Phelps, at the Union Church in Groton, Mass., Rev. Nathan 8, BENIAN, of Byton, N. Y., Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to the Chinese in Siam, to Miss Marla H. NUTTING, of the former place.

The Monthly Cancert was held in the church itself, which was well filled; many of the Unitarinus as well as the Orthodo being present. The nearer of the evercises was as follows, viz.—1. Chant—"I will thit up my even unto the hills," &c. 2. Prayer, by Rev. D. Phelps. 3. Round—"Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim," &c. 4. The new Missionary Yes, my native land, "A. The New Missionary. Hymn—"Yes, my native land, "A. The New Missionary. Hymn—"Yes, my native land, "A. Albert All thy see ness, limited coupling of the property of the Missionary, 10. Contribution, 11. Hymn—"How beauteous are their feet," &c. 12. Beuediction by the Pastor. There is reason to believe that a very favorable impression was mude by these services, and special gratifude is due to the Choir, for their successful efforts on the occasion.

# BUNYAN.

THE Life, Times, and Characteristics of John Bunyan, a thor of the Pilgrim's Progress. By Robert Philip, a thor of the Life and Times of Whitefield, The Experiment

Ac. Character of Schiller, by Mrs. Ellet. 12mo. Northmen in New England, or America in the 10th

DEATHS.

In Weymouth, May 30th, Charles William, youngest child of T. R. Hanson, 14 months.

Died, May 26th, in Roxhury, at Mr. Renjamin Froat's, ELIZABETH WALDO STONE, chiest duaghter of Rev. Cyrus Stone, of the Mahratta Mission, India. Shreen of Rev. Cyrus Cutta, Oct. 26, 1227. Her name, Elizabeth Waldo, was given her by her parents, from their grateful remembers against hindness and favors they received from the Misses Waldo, of Worcester, before they left the country. She serviced in this country, from Rombay, with her sister Atosas Frost Stone, under the care of Capit. Spaulding, in May, 1854. Heing unprovided for as set forth in her bather's letter to Mrs. Whit-New York of the Maternal Association, Utics, but now of Nascowal Capital Ca

From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 315 Reef Cuttle, 25 yoke working Oven, 25 Cowe and Calves, 130 Sheep and 120 Swine: 110 Beef Cuttle remain ansold.

nain unsold.
PRICES—Beef Cattle—Prices have further declined, and we ce our quotations again to correspond to sales; ity, \$8 75 a 9; second quality 8 00 a 8 50; third qua-

Oxen .- We noticed a few sales, viz: \$95, \$115, \$130, and \$148.
 Cours and Catves—We quote sales at \$37, \$40, \$46, \$55, \$60, and \$72.
 Sheep—Sales of lots were made at \$3 50, \$4 50, \$5 00 and ne-One lot only was sold to peddle at 8 for Sows, and farrows; at retail, from 9 to 11; small pigs, 12 1-2.

# CANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Summer Term of this School, under the charge of EXEKE CAFEN, will commence on Monday, June 24. Instruction will be given in the various English branches, and in the radiments of Greek and Latin. Tultoo from \$3 to \$5 per term. Frice of board with the Teachers 24 per week for Males, \$1/35 for Females. No pains will be spared to give stisfaction to all who please to favor the school with thei atronage. June 7. 3w-\* EZEKIEL CAPEN.

Memoir of Mrs. Sarah Lanman Smith, ATE of the Mission in Syria, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. By Edward W. Hooker, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Bennington, Vt.

Just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, June 7. Washington street.

The Child's Scripture Question Book.

The Child's Scripture Question Book.

BRICE 12-12 cents. This is designed as an introduction to the study of Union Questions, though it is not connected with them, and may be used independently. It corries the pupil through the main topies of flible history. Each question has its appropriate answer and reference. Each less son is illustrated by an appropriate call, and the whole work is well approved for elementary of the whole work is well approved for elementary in the Deposit of the Am. 8. (Union, 5 Cornbill, Jane 7. WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

## CHARLES HARTLAND,

THE Village Missionery, revised and prepared by Wm. Alcott, author of "The House I Live In," &c. &c. The Mode and Subjects of Baptism; by Milo P. Jewett, M.—Temperance Tales, Vol. 6.—Entertaining Ascedotes Washington, for the young.—The Playhouse and Workship American Slavery as it is, testimony of a thousand with —American Slavery as it is, testimony of a ses.—A Sermon on the Utility of a Permi David T. Kimball. Published by Request. CRQCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Wash

BOOKS AND CARDS. T published by the Mass. S. S. Society, No. 13 Corn. hill, itoston, lynnas on Cards. Beventy-two Cards, with a Hymn spited to the young, and a picture on each. Price one cent tee. Also in sheets, the 72 for 10 cents. By Baptism, by Nehemiah Admis—Sattiched—3 cts.; bound

My Haptism, by Neuconan Association for the Reformation is handsome cloth, 12.

The Protestnats: being a Continuation of the Reformation of Germany; from 1525, to 1592; including the Confession of lugsburg. Price 33 cents. Also for sale,

The Life, Times and Characteristics of John Bunyan. By The Life, Times and Character Advanced to the Rev. Henry Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel Munson, and the Rev. Henry Syman, Late Missionaries to the Indian Architectago, with the Journal of their Exploring Tour. By Rev. Wm. Thomps-

Bketches of William Penn. By Wm. A. Alcott.

The Missionary's Farewell. By Rev. John Williams.

June 7. C. C. DEAN, Agent.

SUPERIOR and economical kitchen utensil for summer cooking. For sale at Waterman's Tin Ware and Fur-nishing Rooms, 87 Corabill, and 6 Brattle street. N. L.—At the above named establishment, Cooking and Kitchen Utensila, of every description, may be obtained. 6w. June 7.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE

UPON the intellectual Powers, by Rev. John S. Stone D. D. and The Cultivation of the Mind, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow. Two lectures delivered at the Odeon in Bos ard Winslow. Two lectures delivered in the Occos in 1900, 8ept. 1838.

The second edition of this work will be published next

eek. The following extracts from notices will show how it is stimated.

"The object of both these discourses is to impress upon the inde of Sabbath School teachers, the importance of preparing themselves for their great work. The subject of Dr. tone is, "The ladience of the lible upon the latellectual waves." This most fruitful them is discussed in an admiration. ble manner; and this little volume should be in the ha all Subbath School teachers."—Salen Gazette. "They imbody the results of deep reflection, and a the acquaintance with their subjects. St. 8, teachers and se will find them highly interesting and useful."

# WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, Publishers, No. 9 Corubill. 17 JEWETT ON BAPTISM.

TWETT ON BAPTISM.

THE Mode and Subjects of Baptism. By Mdo P. Jewett,
A. M., late Professor of Baptism. By Mdo P. Jewett,
A. M., late Professor of Baptism. By Mdo P. Jewett,
College, Ohio, and a heemsed minister of the Presbyterian Church.

The following extracts of a letter from the introduction,
written by the author a few days after his baptism, gives a
history of the origin of the hook.

Marietta College, June 28, 1838.

\* \* \* \* \* Perlaps you know I have preached
for about two years past to a Presbyterian church in the
country. Some eighteen mouths ago, an elder of that church
became a Baptist. On the occasion of his baptism, a sermon
was preached by Rev. Hiram Gear, the Baptist minister in
Marietta. This sermon disturbed several members of my
church, and the session requested me to preach on baptism,
in reply. I decluned, pleading my duties in college, &c. Soon
the session applied to me a second time, insisting that I most
preach on the subject; several members of the church were in reply. I declined, pleading my dimen in the first the session applied to me a second time, insisting that I most preach on the subject; several members of the clurch were in trouble, and a dissource must be delivered. I told the church I would prepare a discource as soon as practicable, and begged them to remain quiet, till they should hear what I might have to say. I determined to go into an original investigation of the whole matter, proceeding just as if I had never heard or read say thing on either side, and endeavoting with a spirit of candid and provertic enquire, by reading Profession of Christ. I began my researches, by reading Profession Stuart on Rapitzo, the ablest Fedebapts work on the fessor Stuart on Rapitzo, the ablest Fedebapts work on the fessor Stuart on Rapitzo, the ablest Fedebapts work on the means to immers, refet thefore him, the learned a liapitst. I was alarmed, quiry, but could not. I lai an investigation of the orig guage need respecting the phus, and the classics, so ther I prosecuted my inqui in favor of Buptist views.

Was compelled to admit, that immersia

The Northmen in New England, or America in the 19th century. By Joshun Toulons Smith. 12mo.

For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington June 7.

Washington street.

# Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder A MOTHER'S LOVE.

He stood alone-a shunn'd and hated thing, For he had been an outcast on the world, nd every villager had heard the tale That stamped his brow with stain of infurny,
And knew the guilt that now, with keen remorse. Gnawed at his heart with ceaseless tooth of anguish Disease was preying on him; and he came To lay his westled and his worn out frame Beside his buried father.—His glassy eye, And pale and withered cheek, and hollow voice Told that his days were numbered. And the pale Of parting life-the torture of the mind, Came in the sicepless night and leverish day Till wasted life just glimmered ere it died. And yet none heeded these his racking pains. The world passed by upon the other side, And left him to his fate. All save one-And she, in her old age, watched by his couch,
And wiped the clammy sweat from his cold brow,
She alone had welcomed his return, and now
She sat by her poor boy, to cheer the hours When chilling darkness came upon his soul,

His aching brow upon her throbbing breast.

The lamp of life went out.—And then she bore
The wasted form of him she once had loved, And laid him by his father.

There would she wander, when the dewy eve Hard spread her sober mantle o'er the world,
And sit and weep aloud. 'Twas her only son,
That lay beneath that mouldering pile of earth
And she forgot the errors of his life, And thought alone of what was lovely. She thought of him, the infant of her lap, And heard his artiess prattic—and she saw The sunny ringlets, as they sportive played O'er his bright brow, in childhood's summer hours Oer in origin trow, in catalonous some nours She thought how proudly she had loved to dwell Upon the opening manhood of her child, And of the hopes a mother only knows. She thought on those and wept, and laid her head On the cold earth that press'd upon her boy, And wished her aged, widowed heart was hush'd Within the quiet grave wherein he slept. Oh: if there he within all else heaide,
It is the love that warms a mother's breast
E'en for a sinning child—the only tie That death alone can sever, and is felt, Till the inst throb of feeling is at rest

Nor thought of her own weakness, while she held

## Cause of Freedom.

For the Ro ton Rec THE PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM. A DREAM.

Written in 1837. By Jeremiah Oldham.

Several weeks since, I attended a public meeting where the subject of slavery was dis-Many very interesting addresses were men who had given their attention to made by men who had given their attention to the subject, and a deep impression was made upon my mind. On my return home, I pon-dered upon the facts and arguments which had been presented at the meeting, until I had nearly come to the determination of uniting with an anti-slavery society in the place where I resided. In this state of feeling I retired to rest, and soon fell into a deep sleep, when the following circumstances and sentiments were

presented to my imagination in a dream,

I thought I beheld an immense territory
spread out before me as fir as the eye could
reach. A considerable portion of the northern and western sections of this territory was covered with cities, and towns, and villa and all seemed to be teeming with life animation. The inhabitants were every where characterized by their industry, enterprise and refinement. The God of providence seemed to have scattered his blessings over the whole of this beautiful country with a profuse hand, and to have elevated the inhabitants of the northern section to the highest degree of tem poral happiness and prosperity. Although these was a considerable difference in the ternal condition of the people, it appeared to be the result of superior enterprise in a portion of the inhabitants, and not from any thing i the natural organization of society whereby any were prevented from rising to the highes tations. A very large proportion of what vere called the lower class were well educated. and possessed a competence of this world's goods, and were respectable and happy, and were making head in the world.

were making head in the world.

But I saw that the southern section of this country differed from the other in many particulars. There was here and there a city to be seen, of considerable extent, filled with people of a respectable appearance, many of whom lived in elegance and luxury; and others who seemed to be pursuing the business of converge, yet the largest nortion was divided. commerce, yet the largest portion was divided into large domains, called plantations, owned by lordly men, but were cultivated by men of a dark complexion, who seemed to be held in bondage, and were not allowed to enjoy any right-or privileges of freemen. The whole of this southern section was separated from the north-ern by a wall resembling the great wall of China. which entirely enclosed it, but for what purpose did not at first appear to my mind. It did not seem to be for the purpose of preventing an intercourse with the people dwelling in the northern section, for somehow they seemed all to be one people bound together by general laws, although each section claimed the right of regulating its internal affairs in its own way. There was a particular portion of this empire containing an area of about ten miles square, where delegates from the different independent sovereignties, into which the whole territory was divided, met together every year to frame aws for the benefit of the whole.

laws for the benefit of the whole.

While I was gazing with amazement upon the scene presented to my imagination, a man possessing a very intelligent countenance came up to me and thus accosted me; "Sir, do you understand the history of the country which you are now surveying with your eyes?" I frankly confessed my ignorance on this subject, and told him I would be greatly obliged to some one to instruct me. "As I am familiarly acquainted with this subject," said he, "I will give you a few particulars which may be profitable to you, should you be disposed hereafter to travel through this empire. Many years ago the whole of the States into which the territory is divided were under the jurisdiction of the kingdom from which the people emigrated. They were considered as colonies, and although they appointed legislatures from among themselves, who made laws for the direction of their own affairs, yet they acknowledged understand the history of the country which of their own affairs, yet they acknowledged the authority of the mother country, and did not attempt to do any thing contrary to her will. But in consequence of certain violent will. But in consequence of certain violent measures adopted by the rulers of that kingdom, in reference to the colonies, the latter remonstrated and declared their determination not to submit to such oppression. But one difficulty after another occurred until the yoke became too heavy for the necks of the people, and they resolved to break it, even at the peril of their lives. The singuist rem in the dif-

are a multitude of people whose ancestors were brought from Africa and declared to be slaves; and laws have been made with particular reference to them and their children; so that they can never be made free, unless these laws are altered. Now some of the people in the slave States, at first objected to the sentence above referred to "in the Declaration of Independence," as conveying sentiments to which they could not subscribe. But they were told it was "nothing but a rhetorical flourish," introduced by one of their own statesmen, in order to make the document appear well adroad, and produce a good effect upon the minds of honorable men in the mother country; that it would not refer to negroes, er country; that it would not refer to negroes, they were a different race of beings from men, and were evidently designed by the Creator to be slaves to labor for the benefit of

"In order to prevent all internal contentions between the different States of the new empire, which might arise from contrariety of interests, or from the ambition of men, it was proposed to have a convention to form a constitution, by which the whole empire should be indissolubly united. This convention met and consulted together for many weeks, and finally agreed upon a code of laws which they supposed would secure equal privileges to all the States. They considered that they had devised the most perfect system of government that ed the most perfect system of government that had ever existed, and they told the people that had ever existed, and they told the people that if they would adopt the constitution, they could not fail to derive great advantages from it. The southern portion of the empire demanded that the Legislature of the session should never presume to interfere with their "domestic institutions," i. e. with slavery, within the different States, and they stipulated that if any of their should remove about the states. their slaves should run away into the States where no slavery existed, the master should have the privilege of taking them back to their own homes, because they were their "own goods and chattels," of which they would not be deprived. By the slave laws," said my instructor, " the master has entire control over the person of the slave; he can punish him at the person of the slave; he can punish him at his own discretion, and in the most cruel manner, and if he die under such treatment, no slave can be admitted to testify against the master or his agent. Many of the slaves," said he, "fare bard, and are treated worse than beasts of burden. For the most selfish purposes the poor slaves are encouraged to st cruel manpurposes the poor slaves are encouraged to enter into the marriage relation; but this sa-ered institution is a mere sham, as it exists be-tween the slaves, for the masters frequently tear the husband and wife asunder whenever it suits their interest or caprice, and sell either of them to go into a distant part of the country, where they can never meet again in this world. Moreover, an assembly of divines, in one of the States has decreed, that a husband or wife thus separated may marry again, because either party may regard the other as dead ac-cording to law, thus reversing the decision of the Supreme Lawgiver of the universe, who has said, 'whom God has joined together, no man may put asunder.' Besides," said he, "the masters often sell the children of such marriages in the tender years of youth, or at any period that suits their convenience, and it the parents presume to mourn over such an event, they are treated in a cruel manner. Many of these masters do not believe that these niggers have any of the feelings of parents, and they suppose that all their moans at the loss of their children, are nothing but the expressions of perverseness and obstinacy, and that it is therefore right to whip them and

n teaching the slaves to read or writer shappy and restive, and render it more difficult for the masters to keep them in abject der a slave as anything above a brute, yet they sometimes perceive an appress to learn in a few of them, and indications of mind, and loftimess of purpose, which they would dread to have encouraged. Some of the good people in the slave States have felt grieved at these laws, and have evaded the spirit of them as far as they dared to do it; for they fully be-lieve that slaves have souls and are capable of improvement in religion; they feel that they ought to be able "to search the Scriptures," and to read in their own language, the "won-derful works of God," and to be taught to look forward to another world, where they will be received and acknowledged as a part of the Redeemer's purchase; and with all white men, who are washed and sanctified, shall bow be fore the throne of God and the Lamb, and worship and serve him through the endless ages of glory. And furthermore," said he, many of these good men have serious doubts these fellow creatures in hondage, for they cannot be persuaded they are not of the same species with themselves, and entitled to kindness and sympathy as brethren of the same family. But all the efforts which they have made to get these laws modified as a second made to get these laws modified, so as to per-mit pious masters to teach their own slaves to read the Bible, have proved unsuccessful. Their voices in the Legislature have always been drowned by the clamor of selfish politi-cians, who have said, "if a slave learn to read his Bible, he will read other writings, and he will learn how to plan his escape from his master," &c. &c. so that all the knowledge which the poor slaves can obtain of the way salvation, must be communicated by the lips of the pious master or by some benevolent erson who condescends to converse with an; and as many of the masters are not competent themselves to give them suitable instruc on, or are busied about their own affairs, the slaves obtain but little religious knowledge.'

drive away their sullenness, and teach the

# Miscellany.

THE JOYS OF SALVATION.

Extract from Tholuck's Sermon. There is only one kind of joy, in which the sont is interested, and or which I never become weary. This is the joy and the peace which the testimony of our adoption by God, brings with it. Oh ye, who are yet afar off, believe it, there are, yen there are, in the life of the faithful Christian, not only minutes and hours, there are days and months and years, which he could wish to be unlonged to all escripts and

decidedly more, than that poor and starveling principle, which is all that your experience comprehends? But whoever of you in this Christian assembly can say, we have felt the powers of the world to come, since we have exercised faith; we have experienced the first fruits of the Spirit, which will one day be folpeople with loud acclamations, and the country began to arm for the war which they supposed would soon follow. After a desperate struggle in which there was such blood shed on both sides, the colonies established their independence, and were acknowledged as a free people.

"In order to prevent all internal contentions between the different States of the new coupire, which might arise from contrariety of interests, or from the ambition of men, it was prospective.

Christ knew Peter's frailtries and forewarned him of them; and had Peter given heed to ed him of them; and had Peter given heed to the kind warning, he would have shunned a great crime. Christ knows all his people better than they know themselves. And he is always ready to teach them their weakness and their need of his help. Who would not wish to have his weakness known to such a friend? It was well for Peter that his Master knew him so perfectly. While he thought little of the dangers to which he was exposed, and knew less of his own infirmities, he had a friend who considered him; who went before him in his perilous path; who prayed for him

him in his perilous path; who prayed for him that he might not fatally fall. Let me not wish, then, to hide any of my frailties from Christ. Let me rather glory in my infirmities, that his power may rest up me. I will urge my very faults before him as plea for his aid. I will withhold nothing. glory in my infirmities is one way of glorying in Christ. O Lord Jesus, I am weakness itself. Let the strength be made perfect in my weakness. Take occasion from my infirmity to show thy power; -the exceeding grithy power towards thy saints. If I brist's sheep, he will not cast me out of th flock because I am weak, and sickly, and about to require great expensive care, and not worth the nucsing. When he first counted and enclosed me with his flock, he knew what should cost him in the end, and, what is mor he paid for all in advance. How perfectly then must be have known me, and that from the beginning; long, long before I knew him

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH YOUR YEARS

OF S. NDAYS.

Let me remind you, how bountiful your heavenly Father has been to you, in ordaining that every Sunday should be a day of rest, on which you should have no other labor, no other er employment, than that of learning to do his will. Think what rich, what abundant opportunities, for that purpose, the holy rest of the Sabbath gives you. One often hears records complaining that they have no time to aske themselves acquainted with God! As-arcedly that must be their own fault, for God as given them time enough. My brethrer f your whole lives is made up of Sunday One week in every seven is a week of Su days. One year in every seven is a year o Sundays. And shall any one dare to plead tha he has not learnt the will of God? "Not time enough!" the Judge will answer, "what hav you done then with your years of Sundays; nto the presence of Christ, into the presence of Christ. What opportu-nities, what time, think you, has that man had for learning his duty to his Maker! Without counting infancy and early childhood, he has had four good years of Sandays,—four years during which it ought to have been his special business to listen to God's word read and business to listen to God's word read and preached, to pray to God in the great congregation, and then, in the quiet of his home, to over what he has heard, what he has for, and what he has promised. So plentiful has God provided for the nurture of our sou in godiness, he bath set apart ten years out of the age of man, during which we are commanded to abstain from every other work, that we may give ourselves wholly to the most im-portant of all works, that of learning the way to Heaven.—Rev. A. W. Hare.

MISTAKEN TEXTS.—The Warren (R. I.) Star, contained the other day, an obituary no-tice, in which the following sentence occurred: "How striking a manifestation of the truth of the divine declaration that, 'In the midst of life we are in death.'" The writer believed no doubt, that he was quoting from the Bible. How far he was in error, the following anecdote from an English periodical may illustrate:

measures adopted by the rulers of that kingdom, in reference to the colonies, the latter remonstrated and declared their determination not to submit to such oppression. But one difficulty after another occurred until the yoke became too heavy for the necks of the people, and they resolved to break it, even at the peril of their lives. The principal men in the different colonies proposed to enter into a confideration, and make common cause in resisting the tyranny of the mather country. Accordingly the people appointed delegates to meet together and consider what should be done;—and they clothed them with authority to declare the colonies free and independent, if they should judge proper. After mature delivation the assembly came to this determination, and appointed one of their body to draw up a document which was termed, "the declaration of Independence." The first sentence in this very able document declares, "the subsequent to the colonies free and independence," the first fruits of the spirit, which is imparted to draw up a document which was termed, "the missing the first fruits of the Spirit. Now the first fruits of the Spirit. Now the first fruits of the Spirit. Now the first fruits of a harvest are followed by the full harvest are followed by the full harvest are followed by the full harvest are followed, are called slave States, and in these

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.-The rage for EVERY MAN TO MIS TRADE.—The rage for distinction and notoriety is mischievous in society. It makes men discontented with proper spheres of life, in which by nature and education, they are fitted to move with propriety, and puts them upon aspiring after stations far above themselves, the duties of which their abilities are not at all equal to fulfil. Hence the community lose a good member in one instance, and have a bad forced upon them in the other.

the other.
When a husbandman claimed kinship with When a husbandman claimed suisbip with Robert Grosthead, bishop of London, and thereupon requested from him an office, "Cousin," said the bishop, "if your eart be broken, I'll mend it; if your plough be old, I'd give you a new one, and even seed to sow your land; but a husbandman I found you,

The bishop thought it kinder to serve him in his way, than to take him out of his way.

IMPURE THOUGHTS, - Give no entertainment IMPURE THOUGHTS.—Give no entertainment to the beginning, the first motions and secret whispers of the spirit of impurity. For if you totally suppress it, it dies; if you permit the furnace to breathe the smoke and flames out of any yent, it will rage to the consumption of the whole. This cockatrice is soonest crusted the shell, but if it grows, it turns to a serpent, and a dragon, and a devil. This cockatrice is soonest crushed in

Two things should comfort suffering Christians—all that they suffer is not hell; yet it is all the hell they shall suffer.

A Child educated by a Militia Company.—
Among the passengers for New York, by the ship
Floridian which sailed yesterday, is Miss Anna
Wheeler, the interesting elect of the Mobile Rifle
Company. It will be in the recollection of many of Wheeler, the interesting elect on the Wheeler, the interesting election of many of Company. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that some years since, on the sudden death of Mr. Morris Wheeler, a popular member of that volunteer corps, his brother soldiers united in paying every public tribute of respect to his memory; and as a further substantial and abiding testimony of Meander's listory of the Circular Region and Canrathair esteem, undertook the charge of raising and edutheir esteem. and as a further substantial and abiding testimony of their esteem, undertook the charge of raising and educating his daughter, then a little child. That trust they have faithfully executed, and have provided ample funds for the increased expenditure required by advancing growth. The child, now an intelligent girl of ten or eleven years of age, has been sent to the north to receive at the best schools there, every advantage of mental and moral cultivation, such as her liberal benefactors desire to bestow upon the orphan of their deceased friend. We are giad to be assured that this act of noble sensibility has been worthily bestowed, and that their protegies exhibits all the signs of a gentle and docile disposition, and the proofs of a superior capacity, which must gratify the hearts of her young protectors.—Mobile Courier.

Meanther's flistory of the Christian Religion and Church, 2 the second education of the Jews. General education and Ethics of the Jews. Chapters to Early English Literature.

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Chapters to Early English Literature.

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of the Christian Religion of the Jews.

Chapters to Early English Literature.

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Chapters and Early English Literature.

Sartor Reserves, Blancy
of the Christian Religion of the Jews.

Chapters and Early English Literature.

Sartor Reserves, Blancy
Chapters and Ethics of the Measure.

Sar her young protectors .- Mobile Courier.

of speaking, cannot have the least permanent good effect on the voice of public speakers. It may clear it for a moment, but it checks the natural secretions, and after a few moments, the voice becomes worse than before.—Zion's Herald.

A singular cure is related, in the Medical Journal, of a child three years old, who was under medical treatment for nearly five months, the principal afflictreatment or nearly ave months, the principal ante-tion being spells of coughing, which occurred two or three times a day, and lasted from one to two hours at a time. His disease assumed various appearances, asthma, and at last croup. Every possible remedy astina, and at list croup. Every possible remedy was adopted, as the symptoms changed, to eradicate the disorder, but the child did not recover until during one of the coughing spells, which continued violently for haif an hour, he vomited a part of a nut shell, a quarter of an inch square! Relief was instantaneous and the little patient recovered immediately.

A noble lord, a short time ago, applied to a pawn els, for which he had paid 4,000. "Take the articles to pieces," said his lordship, "number the stones, and put false ones in their place; my lady will not distinguish them." "You are too late my lord," said the pawn broker, "your lady has stolen a march upon you; the stones are false; I bought the diamonds of her ladyship a twelvementh ago."

John Randolph once repreached Daniel Sheffy, a member of Congress, from Virginia, with being origi-nally a shoemaker, when Sheffy replied: "It is true I commenced the business of life a shoemaker. Had my colleague began his career in the same vocation, it is very possible be would have remained a shoemaker to this day."

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN. "HE Summer Term at this Institution will begin, Monday, June 10. The assistance of a competent young Lady

is secured for the ensuing term.

TERTION per quarter \$\$i,00\$, payable in advance.

REPERRNCE. Rev. Dr. Fay, and G. W. Warren, Esq.
Charlestown—Rev. J. Leavitt, Betford—Rev. A. Pickett,
Rending—Rev. J. Bennett, Rev. N. Hooper, and B. Cutter,

Wolvern, May 24, 1839.

FULLER ACADEMY, FULLER ACADEMY,

NEWTON, will be open on the second Monday in
June, (16th,) for the acception of Pupils of both seess. Insection will be given by well qualified Teachers in ancient
undern languages, and in the common and higher brans of an English education. arther Particulars sext
key.

Newton, May 30, 1839.

NEW BOOKS. DARNES NOTES AND QUESTIONS, Newcomb's Do. Bush's, Do. Palmer's Doctrinal Taxt Brook, with a well selected stock of standard Religious Works, and all the recent publications. For sale by FERKINS & MARVIN, 14 Washington street.

Miss Sedgwick's New Work. TEANS and Ends, or Self Training by the author of Redward, Hope Leslie, &c. Just published, for sole by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. 1851.

THE BOSTON ANTHEM BOOK;

HEALTH TRACTS. SNO. 3.

CITY AND CUUNTRY. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, author of the Yong Husband, Yoning Wife, Young House-keeper, Young Mother, House Live in, Young Man's Guide, e. Contrava. — Temperature of cities; Cleanliness; Cheerings, Moutal activity; Happiters of the agod; Advantages of the country; Effects of rescency on the case in Advantages of the country; Effects of rescency on the case in the Country of the air; Purity of its water; Better quality of food; Vegetables and forius; Ismannity from discase; Escape from evits of medicine; Early rising promoted; Common Schools and education; Improvement effectives; Opinions of Dr. Dick; Dr. Jackson on Water; Evils of bad water.

Tate day Published by GEORGE W. LIGHT, I Cornhill.

May 31.

Recognition of Friends

IN Another World, by Rev. Bedjamin Dorr, D. D.,—" Now it we see through a glass darkly, but then fare to face; now I know in part, but then the face it now I know, -- Sr. Part. 2d edition.

Just published, for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 131 Washington street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Heady, are Day of Judgment, and Final Retribution; by Rev. Joseph Tracy. Caleb in the Country, by Abbutt; The School roy, do do; Hoarlynead and the Valles below; Rodling Rodge, or the Book of Four and Twenty Chapters; The Child at Home, do do; The Patin of Peace, do do; Down the Irill, by Old Harlo-Published, and for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

In Frees-McDonner, a sequel to Hoarlhead; Caleb in Town.

May 31.

HARE'S SERMONS.

Loss of Poice in Public Speakers.—There has Loss of Voice in Public Speakers.—There has been considerable discussion in the papers recently, relative to bronchitis, or loss of voice in public speakers.—One writer attributes it to the discuss of tobacco, and states that he never knew a tobacco chewer to lose his voice. This writer is promptly met by a number of others, and in our opinion disconsfied.

In last week's Medical and Surgical Journal, Doctor N. H. Allen of Gray, Me. gives his opinion, which is, that the habit which the apeakers of the present day have, of stopping in the midst of their discourses, when the organs of the voice are in the highest state of excitement, and pouring down cold water on the delicate structure of the larynx, in order to render their voices clear and sonorous, is the cause of this modern complaint.

He says farther, that cold water taken in the midst of speaking, cannot have the least permanent good effect on the voice of pashie speakers of the may not be voice of pashie speakers of the findfiling of the law Washing, cannot have the least permanent good effect on the voice of pashie speakers. It may clear the voices of pashie speakers of the may not be voice of pashie speakers.

He says farther, that cold water taken in the midst of speaking, cannot have the least permanent good effect on the voice of pashie speakers.

WAY LAND'S WORKS.

WAYLAND'S MORAL SCIENCE.—Elements of Moral Science, by Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, and Frofessor of Moral Philosophy: Teath edition, i vol. 1200. Upwaris of eleven thousand copies of this valuable work have been sold, and it has been extensively and favorably revised in the leading periodicals of the day, and has already been adopted as a class book in most of the collegacy, theological, and neathernesi institutions of the country. It is now thoroughly revised, improved, and handsomely sterestyped, and rendered a permanent work.

Also, An Abraigament of this nork, for the use of schools and neateness. By the Author. Eleven thousand copies of this work have been sold, and it is daily increasing in circuition of Fourhers and School Committee, work. It has revested the most unquedified approbation, and it is believed admirably adapted to evert a wholesome influence on the minds of the young; such an influence as will neithed to be a supposed to the control of Fourier and which is the lead than to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead than to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to lead them to the formation of correct moral will neithed to the control of the control of

tikely to lead them to the formation of correct moral principles.

The FI-ments of Political Economy; a bridged, and adapted to the use of Schools and Academiese. By Francis Wayland, D. D. This work has been but a short time before the
public, but hus been highly commended, and is fast going into
general use. It is fitted to enlarge the mind, purify the judgment, to correct erroneous popular impressions, and assist
every young person in forming opinions of public measures,
which will adod the test of time and experience.

Copies of any of the above works furnished gratis to Tachers and School Committees for examination.

GOULD, RENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, 59, Washington street.

every family."—Boston Recorder.
No. 2. HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION. This
Tract shows how Consumption may be avoided, even in the tal disease. We hope this Tract will have a wide circum-tion."—Mercantic Journal, Baston.
No. 3, entitled "CITT AND COUNTRY," Just out of press. Published by GEO. W. LIGHT, I Cornhill, Roston, and 126 Fulton street, New-York. Sw. May 24.

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Spiritual Improvement;

O. R. Aid to Growth in Grace—A companion for the Christian's Closet; by Rev. Ray Palmer, Bath. Me. 1 vol. 12mo. This day published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Also, Memoir of Sarak Lemmon Smith, wife of Rev. Eli Smith Missionary to Smyrna; written by Rev. Edward Hooker, of Bennington, Vt.—1 vol. 12mo—portrait.

Prof. Edwards' and Park's New Book, selected from German Literature.

Review of Dr. Channing's Remarks O N the Slavery Question, in a Letter to Jonathan Phillips.
Just published, for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

34 Washington street.
TREATISE on the Culture of the Dublia. Happy Days, by he author of Helen and Maria. Sketches of William Pens, the author of Helen and Marin. Sketches or North States by Dr. Alcour.

BUCKMINSTER'S WORKS, 2 vols. The Works of Joseph Stevens Buckminster, in 2 vols. with Memoirs of his Life.

May 31.

NOR Sale or to Let—a PEW in Rev. Mr. Adams' Meeting house in Essex-street, being No. 2, near the Fulpit. Inquire of the Section, or at No. 3 Atkinson et. If Mo; 10.

The Picasures of Personal Religion LLUSTRATED in Facty One Faminer published under the arguments of the by the Rev. John Newton, Rectic of St.

No. 24 ..

Roston

MASS. MISS

Mr. President,our country is a every Christian pa become a great nat

become a great hat we occupy, situate and covering near miles; the long life commerce with as merous navigable

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